The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5605.—VOL. XXXVII. FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, at the University, the wife of Dr. Woolley, of a son.

On the 20th April, at her residence, Cassilis, the wife of Alexander Busby, Esq., of a son.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Looke's Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAM to CREMORNE.—The steamer as usual, all day, from Campbell's Wharf. Hours of starting—11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7·30, 8·15, and 9.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The public are informed that on and after the 1st April, 1856, the Company's Steamers will start from the Sydney Wharf, for Morpeth, at 11 o'clock instead of 10, as heretofore. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The EMU, PELICAN and BLACK SWAN steamers ply three times DAILY; leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.; starting from Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4·30 p.m., calling at

Hunter's Hill, by Lane Cove
Gladesville Pier, Tarban Creek, and at
Ryde, Kissing Point.

On SUNDAY, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Notwithstanding the reduced rate of passage money, no extra charge is made for conveyance by omnibus to and from each steamer. Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, and returning at noon and 5 p.m.

Fares, 1s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG.—The VICTORIA, from Phœnix Wharf, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hours, returning the alternate days at 11 a.m., from Wollongong.

CONVEYANCE OF GOODS to CLARENCE TOWN, Williams River, by the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's Steamships.

The powerful mail steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, will receive goods for the above place, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. Intending shippers are requested to send down their goods as early on that day as possible.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
April 24th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship PATERSON, Captain R. S. PATTISON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager,

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
April 25th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares by the A. S. N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The THISTLE, ALLEN, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 25th April, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE. The TAMAR, CHATFIELD, commander, THIS DAY (Friday), at 12 noon.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 25th April, 1856.

Passengers are reminded there will be no other vessels from this wharf until 22nd MAY.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS to MORETON BAY and WIDE BAY.—Passengers for the above ports may proceed to Newcastle (free of additional charge) by the THISTLE, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock, to join their respective vessels.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 25th April, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE.—Winter arrangements.—It is intended to despatch the TAMAR in future until further notice Monthly instead as heretofore, sailing as under.

From Sydney.	From Eden.
Thursday, 24th April	Tuesday, 29th April
Ditto 22nd May	Ditto 27th May
Ditto 19th June	Ditto 24th June
Ditto 17th July	Ditto 22nd July

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, AT THE LOW RATES.

On SATURDAY, the CITY OF SYDNEY.

Saloon	£5	5s.
Second Cabin ...	4	0
Fore Cabin ...	2	10

} In full to Melbourne.

Freight, 30s. per ton.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 24th April, 1856.

CHEAP FARES and FREIGHTS to MELBOURNE SATURDAY next.

Saloon	£5	5	0
Second Cabin...	4	0	0
Fore Cabin	2	10	0
Freight.....	1	10	0 per ton.

} Including all charges to Melbourne.

Passengers and cargo forwarded to Melbourne by rail free of additional charge, immediately on arrival.

The favourite new passenger steam ship CITY OF SYDNEY, 750 tons, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, punctually at three p.m. The great length and fine lines of these ships render them particularly easy at sea, being free from that sudden and short pitching and rolling motion which make vessels of the old school so uncomfortable to travellers.

The large and airy state-rooms and cabins of the A. S. N. Co.'s Melbourne liners, the excellence of the table provided, and the attention and civility of the servants are well known to be unequalled, and afford to passengers every comfort which can be desired. The superior speed of these vessels, and the remarkable regularity of their movements ensure to travellers and shippers a means of conveyance of the best kind, upon which they can at all times thoroughly depend.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 24th April, 1856.

CHEAP FARES and FREIGHT to MELBOURNE.—THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., punctually.—First Vessel.—Passengers and cargo forwarded by special trains immediately on arrival.

The fast and favourite paddle steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 430 horse power, W. WATTS, commander, is now rapidly loading, and will sail THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. punctually,

Cabin passage	£5	5	0
Second cabin	2	10	0
Freight	1	10	0

The saloon and state rooms of the London are unequalled for comfort and size. The best table is kept, and the utmost civility and attention constantly shown to the passengers.

The intermediate is fitted with every convenience, and has separate apartments for families.

Apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

CHEAP FARES and FREIGHTS to MELBOURNE.—THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., punctually.—The paddle steamship LONDON, Captain WATTS, from Campbell's Wharf punctually at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are reminded the London makes her trips with great regularity, in any weather, and is unrivalled as an easy and comfortable sea boat.

Saloon passage	£5	5	0
Second cabin	2	10	0

Including provisions, fees, and taxe.

Apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO MELBOURNE.—CHEAP FARES.

By the steamship LONDON, Captain WATTS.

Saloon tickets, to Melbourne and back ..... £9 10s.
Intermediate, ditto ditto ..... 4 10s.

Including provisions, tax, and fees.

The tickets available for one month, thus allowing any passengers to remain in Melbourne 10 days.

Apply to Messrs. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 3rd May, at 3 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. T. BROWN, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will be despatched on SATURDAY morning next. Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once. Her accommodations for passengers are most superior.

Apply on board; or to MACNAMARA, SON and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MERIMBULA. — The ketch NUMBA, A. BARTER, master, will sail for the above place on TUESDAY next, 29th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS TO MORETON BAY.—The BONNIE DOON and SABLE CHIEF, and another vessel to follow.

In connection with the above line of traders, the BREADALBANE steamer has been placed in the river between Brisbane and Ipswich. Bills of lading will be signed in Sydney for goods intended for Ipswich or any of the establishments on the river, and which will be charged with the river freights only, in addition to the usual freights to Brisbane.

No delay will occur in transhipping and forwarding from Brisbane to Ipswich; and these vessels being towed by steam from and to the Bay, every facility is offered to the shipper.

For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

The BONNIE DOON, Captain SHOLL, is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY next.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—☞ The A1 colonial-built schooner SANCHO PANZA, E. M. BALDY, master, now on her first voyage.

For freight, &c., apply to H. MOON, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Albion Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY, WIDE BAY, and PORT CURTIS.—The fine first-class brig TRITON, Captain COOPER, is loading at the Bethel Wharf (foot of Erskine-street), and will have quick despatch.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The MARGARET, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, has room for a few tons more freight, for which or passage, apply on board, or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The LIZZIE WEBBER.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, Commander, now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf, can receive cargo for LAUNCESTON at once.

Ladies' saloon, comfortable cabin accommodation, including beds, bedding, wines and spirits, &c. Roomy steerage.

Cabin passage, including everything ...	£10	10s.
Steerage	5	5
Freight	2	per ton.

Apply on board to JOHN M'KINLAY; or HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

Sydney, 18th April, 1856.

FOR AUCKLAND and the BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.—The fine clipper brigantine MANTEZUMA, Captain M'INTYRE, is under charter to sail in a few days, and has room for some light freight.

Apply on board; or at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WANGANUI direct.—In consequence of the ANN and JANE having to wait for horses, she will not be despatched until on or about MONDAY next, the 28th instant. Immediate application is necessary to secure the remaining cabin, and a few tons of light freight, to Captain LONEY, on board, or to JOHN M'DONALD, jun. Victoria Wharf. 24th April, 1856.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The fine A1 (at Lloyd's) schooner JAMES GIBSON, 138 tons register, R. COPPLESTON, master, is now loading at Russell's Wharf. Is under engagement to sail on 25th instant.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or, to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail in a few days.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—For cabin passengers only.—The clipper brig PRIMA DONNA, ALEXANDER SPROULE, master, will sail on the 28th instant. R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 clipper-barque JANE A. FALKENBURG, 550 tons burthen WILLIAM METZGER, commander, will be despatched for San Francisco, on or about the 10th of May. This magnificent clipper-barque having just performed the almost unequalled passage of 44 days from San Francisco to this port, affords unusual inducements to intending passengers, who are requested to inspect the cabin and steerage accommodations of this beautiful vessel, as she sails for Newcastle on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, where she has her cargo engaged, and will positively sail as above.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WILLIAM METZGER, on board; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR MADRAS, calling at CEYLON, if sufficient inducement offers.—The new barque ISABELLA, 476 tons register, G. PAGE, commander, will sail as above in a few days.

Apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid ship STAR OF PEACE, commanded by HUGH SPROAT, will have quick despatch, and sail on the 1st JULY. Her accommodations, for saloon and intermediate passengers, need only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 ship DAVID M'IVER, 850 tons register, commanded by Captain R. BAILLIE, is now fixed to proceed to the above port direct, and will be quickly despatched. She is well known in this trade as a superior vessel and for regularity in making quick passages.

Cargo can be received at once at the Circular Quay, and for rate of freight apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new Hamburgh clipper ship CÆSAR GODEFFROY (now on her first voyage) N. STORTENBECKER commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and having the principal part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. This vessel presents a first-rate opportunity for cabin passengers, and has comfortable accommodation for a limited number in the second cabin.

Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE. April 10

FIRST SHIP for EUROPE.—The A1 French clipper ship AMIRAL BAUDIN, 600 tons, C. DRINOT, commander, having all her wool on board, will positively sail for Havre on the 1st May.

A few cabins still disengaged.

Fare, £65, wines and spirits included.

For passage only apply to the Captain on board, Circular Quay; to H. NOUFFLARD, Esq.; or to J. DHANIS and CO.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To sail 1st MAY.—The fine A1 13 years ship MOOLTAN, 600 tons, RODGERS, commander, has nearly finished stowing her cargo, and will sail as above. Having a full poop and comfortable cabins offers an excellent conveyance for cabin passengers only, who will be taken at moderate rates.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool shippers will oblige by sending down remainder of their lots at once to MARSDEN and CO.'s Wool Shed.

21st April, 1856.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 ship WALTER HOOD, 919 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander—having a considerable portion of her dead weight and wool engaged, will sail on the 1st June. Intending passengers need not be reminded of the first-class accommodations of this vessel, and shippers of her quick passages and capabilities of carrying; and being ready to receive cargo, will have quick despatch, as above.

Apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th May.—The splendid new clipper-ship WALMER CASTLE, A1 at Lloyds' for 13 years, 1200 tons, C. L. F. DANIELL, commander, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall. This beautiful addition to Messrs. Green's noble fleet has made an excellent voyage out, and her commander has received handsome testimonials of satisfaction from his numerous passengers, amongst whom are included personages of distinction, and several old colonists. Wool, tallow, gold, &c., will be received at current rates, shipping orders for which can be obtained at the office of the agents, as also dietary scales for second and third cabin passengers.

A boat will be retained at Sandridge to convey intending passengers (furnished with an order) to and from the vessel.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Chief cabin, per agreement.	
Second class	£35
Third class	25

BROWNE and NOYES, agents, 25, Market-street.

FOR CHARTER, the A1 13-year clipper brigantine NORA. 150 tons register, carrying about 220 tons. This beautiful vessel is now discharging her inward cargo from Singapore, at Campbell's Wharf, and is open for freight or charter to sail in a week's time. She has never yet damaged a single package in any of her passages. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., countinghouse, 213, George-street. April 25th, 1856.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Vessel of 80 to 100 tons. Letters addressed to Box 152, Post Office.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLEASURE YACHT FOR SALE. She is newly and strong built and coppered, with half-deck and washboards, express'y for domestic pleasure; is easily managed and very fast-sailing; with gear and sails, all complete. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED to CHARTER, first-class Vessels for the conveyance of guano from the Chincha Islands to France. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine Dutch ship STAD UTRECHT, Captain J. P. F. JASKI, newly coppered and overhauled.

Apply to GERBAULET, RUBENS, and CO., agents.

STAD UTRECHT, Captain JASKI.—Consignees will be pleased to pass entries for Walker's Wharf.

GERBAULET, RUBENS, and CO., agents.

SHIP STAR OF PEACE, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately, for the Circular Quay; and any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO 22nd April, 1856.

SHIP ASHBURTON from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house entries immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

SHIP SPEEDY, FROM LONDON.—This vessel will discharge at Willis, Merry's Wharf (late Botts). Consignees are requested to pass entries immediately. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered, landed, and stored as they come to hand.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents.

BARQUE ANTOINETTE, from MANILA.—Captain DE WINTER will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of this vessel.

Sydney, 23rd April, 1856.

BARQUE HILJA, from Glasgow.—Consignees of goods, per above vessel, are requested to pass their entries immediately for Botts' Wharf, and any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, 12, Barrack-street.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take Ships on their Slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of William Walker, Esq., who resigned on his departure for England; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

By the 45th article of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided "That every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of directors shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at least before the day of election."

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 7th April, 1856.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that ROBERT TOOTH, Esquire, (who has temporarily occupied the seat at the Board, vacated by Mr. Walker,) has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director, to be filled at the half-yearly meeting of Proprietors on the 30th instant. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 8th April, 1856.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 568, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Thursdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. in the paid-up capital of the Company will be payable at the Company's office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on and after the 1st MAY, 1856.

By order of the board,

ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

Sydney, 23rd April, 1856.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—In accordance with the Act of Council incorporating the above Company, clause No. 22, the First Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, pass accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Sydney, April 12, 1856.

CANTERBURY ROAD.—All persons interested in the condition of the above road are hereby requested to attend a Public Meeting, to be held at the Canterbury Arms, Canterbury, on MONDAY evening, 5th May, 1856, at 5 o'clock p.m., for the discussion of the subject as regards the authority possessed by the members of the existing trust, and for the consideration of the best measures to be adopted, in order to secure a good road during the ensuing winter. TIMOTHY DANIELS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DISCUSSION CLASS.—The subject for THIS EVENING is "Ought land to be held as private property?"

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, being fixed on for the Homebush Races, the Ladies' Committee of the Sydney Female School of Industry find it necessary to change the Bazaar from that day (for which it has already been advertised) to THURSDAY, the 22nd of May, when, by permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, it will be held in the Botanical Gardens, and, through the kindness of Colonel Bloomfield and the officers of the 11th Regiment, the military band will perform during the day.

Gates will be open at noon.

Admission, one shilling; children, under ten years of age, sixpence.

JAMES ELLIS RANGER is requested to communicate immediately with his mother on business of the greatest importance. Address Glebe Post-office.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ANN IVORY, she will see her sister Bridget at the Commissariat Office, George-street, Sydney. April 25, 1856.

MR. RICHARD CREAGH is authorised to receive subscriptions to pay the expenses incurred by the friends of Mr. Plunkett in the late contest for the city.

(Signed) T. WHISTLER SMITH, W. G. LAMBERT, } Treasurers.

4 PER CENT.—Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.—Horse stock, gigs, dog-carts, carriages, and every description of property sold by auction, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Commission reduced to 4 per cent.

No auction fee. Account sales rendered immediately after the sale.

WATT and HENDERSON.

TENDERS are required for Furniture for the National Schools, at Paddington and Redfern; also for the erection of Privies, &c.

For particulars apply between 9 and 1 o'clock to HENRY ROBINSON, architect, 254, Pitt-street.

Tenders to be delivered at the secretary's office on or before MONDAY, April 28th.

By order of the Board,

W. C. WILLS, secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of additions, &c., to premises between Prince and Cumberland streets. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. STAFFORD, architect, Exchange Corner. J. G. RAPHAEL.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the building and completing of a Stone Cottage at Balmain. Plans and specifications may be seen at Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING'S office, where tenders must be delivered on or before May 3rd. GOOLD and HILLING, architects. Lloyd's Chambers, April 23rd, 1856.

FREDERICK LEE'S INSOLVENCY.—To the Editor of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—Our attention has been called to an advertisement, signed by this insolvent, attributing his sequestration to a claim made by us, which he disputes. It is due to ourselves to state that our claim is upon promissory notes, once renewed, and now two months overdue; the action to recover which Mr. Lee defended by false pleas till the day before his sequestration. He could have had no other object than to occasion us vexatious expense and delay. This is of the description of cases for which we hope the insolvent law (when amended) will provide an adequate punishment.

With respect to our supposed negligence, Mr. Lee wrote his own instructions to London as to insurance, and prepared the documents to recover;—if dissatisfied he has but himself to blame.

CRAWLEY and SMITH.

Sydney, 24th April, 1856.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Fifth appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Stark.—THIS EVENING, Miss Maria Lovel's celebrated play of INGOMAR the BARBARIAN; or the Power of Love.

Ingomar.....Mr. Stark.
Parthenia.....Mrs. Stark.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE open every Evening.—On FRIDAY, 2nd May, a grand Bal Masque and Fancy Dress Ball will take place at the above Theatre.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S FAREWELL BENEFIT

Will take place at the Royal Victoria Theatre on TUESDAY EVENING, April 29th—Mr. and Mrs. Stark having in the kindest manner consented to relinquish one night of their engagement to Madame Bishop. On this occasion will be presented, for positively the last time, the whole of Bellini's grand opera of NORMA, with all the original music, chorus, &c. Boxes may be obtained on application at the office of the Royal Victoria Theatre.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—Open THIS EVENING with astonishing equestrian feats, and the celebrated Signor Bolenio, the nondescript. JOHN MALCOM manager.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-General.
Patroness—Lady Denison.
President—Hon. J. H. Plunkett.
Vice-President—Dr. H. G. Douglass.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. L. S. Merewether	Dr. Nathan
C. Younger	Dr. Woolley
J. M. Richardson	W. H. Aldis
H. Speyer	J. A. Bosen
W. M'Donnell	J. Prost.

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. Mouncastle.
Honorary Secretary—Mr. E. Paris.

AUDITORS:

Mr. W. M'Donnell Mr. J. Black.

The third year of the Society commenced on April 4th, 1856.

Members and Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions as early as possible.

Parties desirous of joining the Society, either as Members or Subscribers, will please forward their names and address, with the amount of their subscriptions, to the gentlemen of the committee, or to the honorary secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Members, two guineas; Subscribers, one guinea; Life Members, ten pounds. There will be six concerts given during the year.

E. PARIS, hon. sec., 16, Jamison-street.

Instrumental practice every Monday Evening, at seven o'clock. Vocal practice every Friday Evening, at seven o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, 16, Jamison-street.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Vocal Members of the Society are respectfully reminded that the Vocal Practice will be held THIS EVENING, Friday, at 7 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, 16, Jamison-street, and on every Friday Evening at the same hour. Parties desirous of joining the Society as Vocal Members, will please attend on the above evenings. E. PARIS, hon. sec., 16, Jamison-street.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—At the request of a large number of gentlemen, the MUSICAL FESTIVAL of Mr. W. J. JOHNSON will be repeated on THURSDAY next, the 1st May; for which occasion Madame ANNA BISHOP has kindly consented to remain in Sydney.

MONS. E. PARIS, Professor of Dancing, &c.—Days of attendance at his residence, 16, Jamison-street, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Classes for children at 2 p.m.; for adults, at 7 p.m. Private tuition as per agreement. The course of lessons commences from the day of entrance.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that he has resumed his Dancing Classes at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays; the afternoon class at half-past 4, and the Evening Class at 7 o'clock p.m.

THE PROPRIETORS OF CREMORNE contemplate giving (with the permission of the scholastic authorities) an occasional treat to the Children of the various Sunday Schools in Sydney. They propose a gratuitous trip—to and from Cremorne by steamer—the free use of the Caroussel, and other amusements, and a tea-drinking on the lawn. If the suggestion meets with approval, the Masters or Teachers of the several Schools will please call with, or send particulars of the number of scholars belonging to the several denominations, in order that requisite arrangements may be made. Address to WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, Music Hall, George-street.

THE LADIES who, on Tuesday evening, carried off from Double Bay a small White Terrier, are advised to return him to Mr. WILCOX, 30, Hunter-street.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK for 1856 contains 20 humorous and comic plates. 6d., at MOFFITT'S.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY and "THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL." See next Saturday's "Freeman."

ARMY and NAVY LISTS for January. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, 3rd and 4th Vols.—SANDS and KENNY have just received a supply of the above, ex Star of Peace. Two vols., £2 2s. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

A LADY residing near Elizabeth-street, having a morning engagement as Visiting Governess, wishes to form an Afternoon Class for six or eight pupils, upon very moderate terms. The highest testimonials will be given. Apply to Mrs. CARDOZO, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

ASSISTANTS wanted for the Clothing Trade. Apply to MORRIS, JACOBS, and CO, 60, King-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A COTTAGE Wanted, centrally situated. If with stables would be preferred. Apply to M. MOSES, 21, Bridge-street.

BOAT.—Wanted to purchase a small Boat (Dingy preferred.) Address, stating price and particulars, to J. B., Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place.

COALS.—Wanted a Cargo of the A. A. Company's, ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

CLERK or STOREKEEPER.—Wanted, by a person who can produce unexceptionable references, a Situation as the above. Apply to F. D., HERALD Office.

CARRIAGE TO THE OVENS.—Wanted, Drays for the Ovens at per ton, heavy goods, horse or bullock drays. Apply, by letter, J. B., Petty's Hotel, stating particulars.

FIRST-RATE COOK Wanted. Apply at Mr. H. VAUGHAN'S, 12, King-street East, at or before 12 o'clock.

MILLER WANTED.—Wanted, a competent Miller to whom a good salary will be given, by SOLOMON YEDIN, and CO., West Maitland.

NAVIGATION.—The Friends of a Youth preparing for sea, are desirous of meeting with a party willing to give lessons in navigation, &c. Address, stating terms and address, to F.D., HERALD Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted a Partner, to extend the drapery business in the best stand in Sydney. For further particulars address CONFIDENTIAL, HERALD Office.

TO JUNIOR CLERKS.—Wanted, a Young Man, who writes a good hand and is quick at accounts; he must be well acquainted with town, to act as Collector when required. Apply, by letter, to A. B., GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS, Assistants.—Wanted, Two good Hands. Apply PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

TO MANTLE Makers.—Wanted several experienced Hands. Apply PERRY and HALBERT, 86, Pitt-st.

IMPROVERS and Apprentices wanted at Madame BENE'S, Phillip-street.

TAILOR'S FOREMAN.—Wanted, a Cutter for the Order Department. Apply to MORRIS, JACOB, and CO., 60, King-street.

TO FAMILIES wishing to send their Children for education or health to England.—A Married Lady, with unexceptionable references, will undertake the care. For terms, address B. E., Post Office, Balmain.

TEAMS WANTED to Load for Bathurst and Orange. Apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Six Assistants. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-st.

TO ARCHITECTS, Civil Engineers, and others.—A Clerk of Works, or Inspector of Buildings, of considerable experience, wishes an Appointment. Please address INSPECTOR, HERALD Office.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted Employment by a good Brush Hand. Address G. P., HERALD Office.

TO COACHMAKERS.—Wanted, Thirty or Forty Gig Bodies, and Wheels; also, one Body-maker and Wheeler; if preferred, material found and worked upon the premises at piece-work prices. Apply to the undersigned. S. ROBERTSON, Coach Factory, 306, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a good Cook, who thoroughly understand her business. Apply with testimonials as to character, &c., to Mr. FANNING, Spring-street.

WANTED to Purchase for Cash.—Any person having a really good lot of White Silk and Satin Vestings, also some Embroidered Silk and Satin Vest pieces (white), will find a purchaser on application to the undersigned. J. B. SMITHERS, 21, King-street.

WANTED, a steady, active, willing Boy, having some knowledge of business. WILLIAMS, 51, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Man Servant, as Cook, Groom, and to make himself useful. Apply between 9 and 10 in the morning. JOHN CLARK, No. 46, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, for the wheelwright business; to good workmen liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to JAMES POWELL, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Tenders for Excavating and Building Foundations for Machinery and Engines, at the New HERALD Office. Tenders to be in by 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, 26th. Apply to HALLIDAY and CO. engineers, &c., Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Manager of a country store by a gentleman of business habits and experience. Good references and security, if required. Address Mr. R. T. FORD, 30, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a quick, intelligent, and respectable Youth for the drapery. Warwick House, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Cargo of A. A. Company's Coals. Apply to WILLIAM SPEIR. Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

WANTED, a first-rate Barber. Apply to Mr. F. MULLER, 16, King-street.

WANTED, a good Shoeing Smith; to a good hand liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr. BUSBY, opposite the Sportsman's Arms, Goulburn-street.

WANTED a Married Couple, the Man as Carter, the Woman as General Servant, at Mrs. SLY'S, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply to GEORGE REES, Spring-street.

WANTED, about the 1st of May, Board and Residence for a Lady and Child, in a family where there are no other lodgers preferred. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

WRAGG'S FLUTE PRECEPTOR.—Wanted a copy, new or old. Apply to F. MADER, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as Nurse. Apply at the Cottage adjoining Christ Church, George-street South.

WANTED, a Drayman competent to drive a team of horses; a married man preferred. Apply to J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

WANTED, to engage the services of a Gentleman of experience, competent to take the Management of a Branch Bank. Apply by letter, or personally, to EDWARD WRENCH, manager, Australian Joint Stock Bank. April 22nd.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply at the Custom-House Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, an active Young Man, at the Custom-House Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a respectable person as Monthly Nurse, who can be well recommended. Apply 116, Pitt-street, between 9 and 11 in the morning.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply at 7, Argyle-place, next to Dr. Mackellar's.

WANTED, a Helper in a Smith's Shop; a young man preferred. WILLIAM BULL, wheelwright.

WANTED, Three Draymen and One Ploughman, to proceed immediately to Lane Cove, about eight miles from Sydney. Apply at the office of J. BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Carpenter. Apply J. TONAR, hairdresser, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Lad to make himself generally useful. J. TAIT and CO., 212, George-street.

WANTED, an intelligent Youth, about 14; one who knows the City well, and can write a good hand. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

WANTED, a Man as Plain Cook. Apply to Mr. SOLOMON, corner of O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a Woman as General House Servant—to and from Cremorne by steamer—the free use of the Caroussel, and other amusements, and a tea-drinking on the lawn. If the suggestion meets with approval, the Masters or Teachers of the several Schools will please call with, or send particulars of the number of scholars belonging to the several denominations, in order that requisite arrangements may be made. Address to WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, Music Hall, George-street.

WANTED,

LATEST FROM INDIA.

To the intelligence from the East, in the *Herald* of yesterday, we are now enabled to add, via the Overland Mail, 23 days' later news from Bombay, and 17 from Calcutta. We have also papers to the 24th of January from Serampore.

BOMBAY.

The *Overland Times* of 16th January, gives the following somewhat satisfactory summary of passing events up to that date:—"Throughout the length and breadth of India profound peace reigns supreme. Arrangements for the annexation of Oude appear to be advancing quietly and auspiciously. From Burmah the only intelligence is an account of a terrible conflagration which devastated Rangoon on the 10th of December. The origin of the fire is not known, and it in a few hours destroyed some eighteen brick warehouses, 180 timber houses, and about 300 bamboo dwelling places. The Commissioner and his assistants exerted themselves to the utmost, but the natives did not stir. Water was not to be procured in sufficient quantities, and a considerable amount of plunder was carried off. The loss, estimated at £150,000, will fall on the European houses, to whom the native merchants are largely indebted. Sanction has been given for the construction of one first-class screw-steamer, in Bombay, at the cost of some £100,000 or £150,000, and this is not quite so monstrous as the arrangement in its more extended form. It is pretended that the new ship is not to be put in commission, but to be kept in readiness in case of war; in what quarter misunderstandings are apprehended does not appear. The frigate, even out of commission, will cost about £30,000 a year. Within the fortnight we have had one more instance of the anamolous proceedings in which courts-martial seem at times to rejoice. A Captain Gibson, of the Madras army, having been dismissed the service, for having introduced as his sister in-law a courtesan into a ball-room, and lied on that occasion, the Commander-in-Chief states that the Court acquitted him on one point against the evidence—on another it recommended him to mercy on the ground of his having 'fallen into error in an unguarded moment,' the whole proceeding showing that he was an inveterate and habitual transgressor. The recommendation was wisely disregarded, and the name of one most unworthy member of an honourable service disappears from the army list. The Governor-General has just declined accepting a public entertainment from the Bengal Club, on the score of bad health. He retires from India, as formerly intimated, on the 1st of March. His successor, Lord Canning, is understood at the present date to be on his way from Suez to Bombay; he is expected here ten days hence. Lord Elphinstone is to return to Bombay to-morrow from his six weeks tour. Sir William Gomm, Commander-in-Chief of India, is on his way down to Bombay through Scinde. He will be succeeded by General Anson about the first of next month, and will not until then quit the limits of his command. The new Commander-in-Chief will receive the reduced allowance of ten thousand a year in place of twenty thousand, hitherto enjoyed. There is a greater demand for money in the market, and the banks have raised their rates of interest; Government and other securities have further declined. The import market is still very dull, although sales have been extensive at reduced prices; freights have fallen."

CALCUTTA.

From the *Hurkaru* of 8th January, we extract the following:—"The excitement occasioned among the American merchants by the re-publication in India of the Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre, except in British bottoms, has ceased, and the Americans are disposed to admit the necessity, and even the legality, of the measure. The loss sustained by them, however, is not very great. After having been fostered by the insufficient steps taken to suppress it, the Sonthal insurrection has at last been smothered by the more vigorous measures recently adopted. The Governor-General has now issued a proclamation announcing the rebellion entirely suppressed, while the Lieutenant-Governor has notified that the proclamation whereby martial law was established, and the functions of the ordinary criminal courts of judicature were suspended within the Sonthal districts, has ceased to have effect. A notification was also made by his Excellency, on the last day of the year, that the troops engaged in its suppression were to return to their cantonments."

SERAMPORE.

The *Friend of India* of 24th January, in noticing the career of Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India, says—"The time has arrived to prepare for paying the final honours to the Governor-General. Lord Canning is expected in Calcutta on the 28th of February, and within the following fortnight Lord Dalhousie will terminate his Indian career. The Bengal Club, which represents the conventional 'society' of Calcutta has already invited him to dinner. The public is busily subscribing for a grand ball, and a subscription for an equestrian statue is already quietly discussed. These are the customary honours, with which it is impossible to dispense. But we greatly misapprehend the public feeling with respect to Lord Dalhousie, if all these schemes do not leave behind a sense of insufficiency. The dinner at the Club has already been declined. The ball his lordship will in all probability be unable to attend. The sojourn at the Neilgherries has been insufficient to recruit a constitution worn down by seven years of incessant labour, and the ruthless determination to leave nothing undone, destroys the hope of speedy amendment. It is not in Calcutta that a sick man can work sixteen hours a day, yet hope to recover strength and animation. As for the statue, it is a fitting honour for the Metropolis to pay to the Governor-General, but it is, after all, only a local tribute. It will too, be long in coming. Lord Hardinge's statue, ordered eight years ago, is not in Calcutta yet, and will be set up when the public feeling towards its original has undergone a most material change. There is no fear of such a change in the present instance. Lord Dalhousie, like Lord Wellesley must keep his place in Indian history with or without the consent of the present generation. But it is possible that before the statue is completed, new achievements in a wider sphere may make the local tribute seem almost mistimed.

"This is not the time to discuss the acts or the tendencies of Lord Dalhousie's administration. It suffices for our argument that he is considered, no matter for what reason, the greatest Proconsul ever sent forth by England; that every Indian feels a personal pride in his success, that every class desires to make his memory permanent in the land. There are few Anglo-Indians who do not resent the obloquy cast on him by an English faction as a personal affront to themselves. There are fewer still, jealous of the honour of England, who would not undergo personal sacrifices to raise him to the head of affairs for the next three years. And this feeling, so strong and so universal, has been elicited in spite of two most adverse circumstances. The first is general to all India. We have the colonial tendency to depreciate our own acts and our own heroes. Everything must be stamped with approbation at home before we can venture to approve. We think it all natural and right that an English parish should receive more of the attention of Parliament than an Indian province. We read with humble veneration the comments of a Press which knows less of our affairs than the best informed of Anglo-Indians. The few men of science amongst whose names are European, are contemptuously ignored here. We have scarcely the audacity to express the secret conviction that Warren Hastings and John Lawrence, Marquis Wellesley and General Mark Cubben are greater names as administrators than England has produced since the Revolution. Even our readers are half inclined to smile because this journal persists in styling India an Empire, and using the word "imperial" as a prefix to the interests of a dominion as great as Europe. It is in the teeth of this minifying tendency that Lord Dalhousie is acknowledged. The second obstacle is particular to the Governor-General himself. He has been much away from Calcutta. He has been visited by sickness, and by heavy domestic misfortune. He is probably at no time much given to seek that applause which springs from doors always wide open, and a study always easy of access. From all these causes he has achieved little of that personal 'popularity' which is so often the lot of good-natured easy men in high place, which followed Lord Auckland through all his blunders, and scarcely left Lord Ellenborough in spite of all his freaks.

"We believe we have not exaggerated in any degree the existing feeling. It is desired to connect Lord Dalhousie's name with India, and that object may best be effected by giving it to a city or a province. Lord Baltimore will not be forgotten while the capital of Maryland endures. Lord Amherst is secured from oblivion by the name of a single district on the Tenasserim coast. We have no new cities on which the name can be fittingly bestowed, for neither Murree nor Negrais are likely to be capitals as yet. We have, however, one province which has as yet received no official title. Oude may be called Province Dalhousie, as readily as a district in the Straits could be styled Province Wellesley. We see not why in obedience to a generally expressed desire the name should not be employed for our new acquisition. Its restoration to order will be the last act of Lord Dalhousie's reign. If any other reason is required, we obliterate the most ill-omened word in our annals. From the day when Warren Hastings sold the Rohillas to the bloodthirsty Vizier, to the day when we suffered the desolation of Nusparah to pass unpunished, our connection with Oude has been a standing disgrace. It has been terminated at last by the Governor-General, whose name we could bestow upon the rescued province."

THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.

(From the London Gazette, of 5th February.)

THE Queen has been pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to institute and create a new naval and military decoration, to be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross," and to make the rules and regulations therein set forth under which the said decoration shall be conferred:—

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting,

Whereas, we, taking into our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of officers of the lower grades in our naval and military service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines in our navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in our army; and whereas the third class of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both services; and the granting of medals, both in our navy and army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some special engagement; in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalised themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, we have instituted and created, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, institute and create, a new naval and military decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of our Naval and Military services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly.—It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross, and shall consist of a Maltese cross of bronze, with our royal crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll bearing this inscription "For Valour."

Secondly.—It is ordained, that the cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue ribbon for the Navy, and by a red ribbon for the Army.

Thirdly.—It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom we may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly.—It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the cross, shall again perform an act of bravery which, if he had not received such cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended; and for every additional act of bravery an additional bar may be added.

Fifthly.—It is ordained, that the cross shall only be awarded to those officers or men who have served us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly.—It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly.—It is ordained that the decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the fleet or army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral, or general officer commanding the forces.

II. Where the naval or military forces is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or general officer shall have the power of conferring the decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a commanding officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the captain or officer commanding his ship, or to the officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such captain or such commanding officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the decoration.

Ninthly.—It is ordained, that every person selected for the cross, under Rule 7, shall be publicly decorated before the naval or military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a general order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly.—It is ordained, that every person selected under Rule 8 shall receive his decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a general order as above required, such general order to be issued by the naval or military commander of the forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly.—It is ordained, that the general orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly.—It is ordained that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, we will, on the joint submission of our Secretary of State for War and of our Commander-in-Chief of our army, or on that of our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly.—It is ordained that, in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of seaman and marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the admiral, general, or other officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them; then, in such case, the admiral, general, or other officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of seamen or marines, or for every troop or company of soldiers, one officer shall be selected by the officers engaged for the decoration; and in like manner one petty officer or non-commissioned officer shall be selected by the petty officers and non-commissioned officers engaged; and two seamen or private soldiers or marines shall be elected by the seamen, or private soldiers, or marines, engaged respectively, for the decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the senior officer in command of the naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the admiral or general officer, commanding, who shall in due manner confer the decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly.—It is ordained, that every warrant officer, petty officer, seaman, or marine, or non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall have received the cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special pension of £10 a year, and each additional bar conferred under rule 4 on such warrant or petty officers, or non-commissioned officers or men, shall carry with it an additional pension of £5 per annum.

Fifteenthly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under our royal sign manual, and the pension conferred under rule 14 shall cease and determine from the date of such warrant. It is hereby further declared that we, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, we shall, at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the decoration and pension.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 29th day of January, in the nineteenth year of our Lord, 1856. By her Majesty's command,

(Signed) PANMURE.

To our Principal Secretary of State for War.

GRAND BANQUET TO ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS.

THE Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th of February, in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and several other gallant officers who have recently returned from the seat of war.

The guests amounted to about two hundred, and amongst the most distinguished we observed—Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and Miss Lyons, the Marquis of Townsend, the Earl of Wicklow, Right Hon Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lord and Lady Overstone, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mrs. Milman, the Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Admiral and Mrs. Lyons, Lord C Paget, General Buckley, M.P., Sir Henry Dukinfield, Bart, Hon. Captain Keppel, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Major Pearson, Captain Maude, R.N., Captain Cooper Coles, R.N., Captain Eden, R.N., the Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs. Weguelin, the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs. Heath, Mr. A. Roberts, Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Raikes Currie, Mr. Brodie Wilcox, M.P., Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P., and Mrs. Thomson Hankey, Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., Mr., Mrs, and Miss Heath, Mr. G. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. P Salomons, Mr. H. J. Prescott, Mr. W. Prescott, Mr. A. Donat, Lieutenant Algernon Lyons, R.N., Mr. B. Lyons, Mr. Baring, M.P., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., and Mrs. Ricardo, Mr. Ross Mangles, M.P., and Mrs. Ross Mangles, Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., and Mrs. Gregson, Mr. J. T. Delane, Mr. Bonamy Dobree, Mr. and Mrs. A. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lyall, Mr. Berens, Mr. and Mrs. Pattison Currie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chapman, Mr. Prevost, Mr. C. J. Bailey, Mr. J Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Hunt, Mr. Wigram Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. George R Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmid, Mrs. Salomons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hankey, Mr. A. A. Goldsmid, Mr. J. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norbury, Mr. Alderman Copeland and Mrs. Copper, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Humphery, Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Alderman Farncomb and Miss Stone, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Sidney, Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., and Lady Moon, Right Hon. the Recorder and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Finnis, Alderman Sir R. and Lady Carden, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Wire, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hartley Kennedy and Miss Willoughby, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Mr. Alderman and Miss Eagleton, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, D.D., Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Lott, Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Whiteside, Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Godson, Mr. Deputy Holt, Mr. Deputy Lorkin, Mr. and Turnley, Mr. and Mrs. J J. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Lavie, &c.

"The Healths of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," having been given and duly honoured,

The Lord Mayor said: My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it is with infinite pleasure that I rise, in the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty and so many distinguished officers of both services, to propose "The Health of the Army and Navy," (loud cheers). In consequence of the exertions of those services negociations are now about to be opened, by which, I trust, the advantages of a permanent and advantageous peace will be secured (cheers). If this country and the civilised world should be disappointed in the result of those negociations, we feel perfectly confident that the army and navy will still maintain the honour of our country until an honourable peace can be secured. (Cheers). I now give you "The Army and Navy," coupling therewith the name of Sir C. Wood, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the name of General Buckley. (Loud cheering).

Sir C. Wood: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I rise on the part of that noble profession in which from my earliest days I have taken the warmest interest, to return you our grateful thanks for the honour you have conferred upon us. This is not the first occasion on which such a duty has been imposed upon me when you and your predecessors have expressed the thanks of this great commercial city for the benefits they have conferred upon its commerce, and the still greater benefits they have conferred upon the country. (Cheers) I have on previous occasions assured you that the navy was ready now as ever to perform their duty to the country, and I am proud to see around your hospitable board so many gallant men who by their brave deeds, which speak far more eloquently than any words of mine, have proved that at this moment the British navy is as efficient as it ever was before. (Cheers.) I see not far from me a gallant, and noble, and honourable friend of mine, respecting whom I will say only a few words, knowing that you will have, ere long, to propose a toast which will be most acceptable to this company—I mean the health of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons (loud cheers). It would be inconsistent with every feeling of my own bosom, if I did not express the great esteem in which my gallant friend is held by those who have been called upon to preside over the navy (cheers). My honourable and gallant friend has been denied the opportunity of winning any great victory, because his enemies have never dared to meet him. But every arrangement which he has been called upon to make has perfectly succeeded; and he has shown on every occasion what is, perhaps, the greatest merit as a commander—he has excited and stimulated every officer under his command to brave and gallant exertions. (Cheers.) From the bravest officer under his command to the smallest cabin-boy, there is no one who, at his bidding, would not prove himself worthy of his country. (Cheers.) In the military operations in that part of the world in which they have been employed, they have proved themselves deserving of every commendation. The naval brigade has shown itself an example to the army of reserve. Through the distresses of winter no men behaved better than the naval brigade, or were so well cared for by their officers. Up to the last moment of the siege, they were the foremost in every duty which they were called upon to perform. (Cheers) There are now present those who have distinguished themselves in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. Nothing could exceed the arrangements for the bombardment of Sebastopol, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the whole operations both in the north and the south, and every one will admit that they are fully entitled to the thanks of this great city and of the country. (Cheers) I believe I may say, without affectation, that never yet did the navy more deserve the thanks and admiration and love of their country than at this moment (Loud cheers.)

General Buckley briefly returned thanks on behalf of the army.

The Lord Mayor: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing to your kind regards Sir Edmund Lyons, the Admiral of the Black Sea fleet. (Loud cheers.) The gallant admiral, who is now absent from the fleet on business connected with his command, has honoured us with his presence in this hall, where so many great men on former occasions have had the pleasure of meeting their fellow-countrymen. Admiral Lyons is no ordinary man, and deserves no ordinary reception at our hands (Loud cheers.) It was his good fortune to be brought up to the naval profession, and in early life he performed many gallant deeds, and he had the satisfaction, in one of her Majesty's ships, of having entered the Black Sea, and even visited the harbour of Sebastopol before the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessia had been negotiated. Subsequently to that period he served the country in a diplomatic capacity in Greece, Switzerland, and Sweden. He was afterwards called upon to take active service as second in command of the fleet destined to commence operations in the Black Sea under Admiral Deans Dundas, and, from his known ability and his experience as a seaman, he was selected to superintend the embarkation of the British army at Varna, and he had the good fortune to conduct that army across the Black Sea and land it in the Crimea on the Russian shores—(cheers)—without the loss, I may say, of a single man; and, had it not been for the stormy weather, I believe he would not have lost one single quadruped. (Cheers.) That army, consisting of 30,000 men, with all its material of war—with its cannon, its horses, and its ammunition—was landed on the shores of a military nation, and in a few days afterwards was enabled to win the glorious battle of the Alma. (Loud cheers.) It has been the lot of very few of our admirals in the whole range of our naval history to have assisted in or superintended an operation of that kind. But if we wish for something more of that admirable quality which we are anxious to witness in our seamen of the present day, let me remind you that it was Sir Edmund Lyons who placed his ship close to Fort Constantine, within so short a distance of the walls of that fort that there was not more than two feet of water under the keel of his vessel, an eminent proof of his seamanship, and of his courage and bravery [cheers]. Judging from his bravery on that occasion, we may form a pretty accurate conjecture as to what would have occurred if he had met the Russian fleet at sea, and I have not the least doubt he would have obtained as great a victory as ever was recorded in our naval annals [cheers]. The value of the services of Sir Edmund Lyons and his colleagues is shown in the fact that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea does not now exist. If the negotiations now going on should prove successful, the greatest triumph for our army and navy will be that Russia has been prevented from making the Black Sea a Russian lake, and herself a naval power; for if peace is now made, it can only be on the condition that the Black Sea shall be a neutral water, free to the commerce of all nations. (Cheers.) I am glad to see here present a man who has done so much to deserve the warmest expression of your enthusiasm, and I trust my fellow-citizens will take an early opportunity of enrolling Admiral Lyons in their list of honoured citizens. (Loud cheers.) If it should please God that the horrors of war may be put an end to, I hope that Admiral Lyons may be preserved for many years to serve his country in that capacity, for which he is so well fitted. Strong in war, his diplomatic capacity would make him strong in peace. (Cheers.) I now beg to propose "The health of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons," and I am sure you will receive the toast with every demonstration of regard and goodwill. (Loud cheering.)

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who was received with great enthusiasm, spoke to the following effect: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen—his lordship has done me the honour of proposing my health, in terms of commendation far beyond anything of what I am deserving. To say that I feel highly flattered by the manner in which his lordship's proposal has been entertained is perfectly true. But if I were to say no more, I should fail to convey to you any idea of the feelings which are impressed on my mind, on receiving from so distinguished an assembly such a kind and cordial welcome. (Cheers.) It is indeed highly gratifying to meet with such a reception from this distinguished company, comprising, as it does, many members of the most enlightened and most important commercial body that ever existed—a commercial body whose influence is felt, and beneficially felt, all over the world—and he must be an unreflecting observer of passing events, who does not see that the spirit of honourable enterprise emanating from this great city, confers great blessings on mankind over the whole world. (Cheers.) I wish that I had established a better claim to the favourable opinion which you have just expressed. But the nature of the war in which we have been engaged does not admit of large ships honourably distinguishing themselves in the Black Sea, where we have been deprived of any naval victory by the enemy sinking his own ships. In the Baltic, also, my friend Admiral Dundas has in vain invited the enemy's fleet to come out. That nothing but the opportunity of beating them was wanted, is abundantly proved by what has been accomplished by vessels of lighter draught of water, which have been able to grapple with the enemy. (Cheers.) In the Baltic, notwithstanding its sinuosities, its estuaries, and its groups of islands, not a Russian vessel dared to stir without running the risk of total destruction. (Cheers.) The Black Sea and the Sea of Azof were completely swept everywhere, and a strict blockade was maintained in the Baltic. (Cheers.) It is very sad, indeed, as it appears to me, and as I believe, that her Majesty's fleet should not have had the opportunity of coming face to face with the enemy, for never was there a fleet in a state of greater efficiency than it is at this moment. (Cheers.) The ships of all classes are as near perfection as can well be imagined, and far superior to what they ever were at any former period. (Cheers.) I say of all classes, for we have lately brought into existence a Lilliputian class of vessels which, if the war continues, will make itself felt, because it is capable of striking a hard blow at stone walls, within arm's length. (Cheers.) So much for our ships. With regard to the admirals, I am afraid some of us are a little too old, but we are sorry for it, and I hope you will forgive us. (Cheers and laughter.) But as to our captains and other officers, they are equal to any who ever adorned the British navy in its brightest day. (Cheers.) The Royal Marine Corps maintains its character as one of the most valuable in her Majesty's service. The ships are well manned, and manned in the most satisfactory manner, for all the men are volunteers. (Cheers.) It is a proud thing for our Sovereign to think that her forces by sea as well as by land serve voluntarily, and exhibit a degree of enthusiasm which cannot be suppressed. (Cheers.) It is also a proud thing for the nation that such should be the case. (Cheers.) Your lordships have alluded in very complimentary terms to the part taken by the Agamemnon in the attack on Sebastopol. Now, in all general actions, by sea as well as land, it falls to some ships as well as to some regiments to take a more prominent part than others. It was peculiarly so in the case in question. It was natural that I, being second in command, with a flag in a steam line-of-battle ship, should offer to lead the small squadron in, and that that offer should be accepted by the commander-in-chief, which was done. But I claim no more credit to myself than for my brave supporters in the other vessels, or than is due to every other officer, for every ship took up her appointed station in a most admirable manner, and performed her duty gloriously. (Cheers.) But, although I claim no particular merit for the officers of the Agamemnon, still I think you will pardon me if I express, in the presence of Captain Dacre and Captain Mends, my thanks for their assistance on that occasion. (Cheers.) I dare say some whom I have the honour to address may have friends in the naval brigade, and I am happy to have the opportunity of bearing my testimony to the distinguished merits of that body of men. (Cheers.) The naval brigade had its ranks thinned very often. It behaved nobly—most nobly; and I doubt if the annals of chivalry record anything finer than the conduct of Captain Peel and his two gallant aide-de-camps when they were wounded in leading the scaling party at the Redan. (Cheers.) The mercantile marine also reflects the highest credit on the country, and I cannot but express my admiration of those beautiful transports which were commanded by men of such zeal, ability, and gentlemanly bearing. I could name to you endless proofs of the invaluable services rendered by these men, but I will confine myself to one or two. The Himalaya conveyed a regiment of dragoons and landed them in perfect order. It is not generally known that in the attack on Sebastopol these vessels were employed in towing the line of battle-ships into position, and when their services were not required for such purposes, they were always at hand to render other important services. (Cheers). As a proof of their efficiency, I would mention one circumstance to which I wish to draw your particular attention, because I believe it is wholly unprecedented. In the winter of 1854-5, the general commanding the land forces thought it desirable that Omer Pacha's army should be transported from Bulgaria to the Crimea and asked me to provide the means. I was candidly told that such an operation in the winter months must be attended with great difficulty, and probably with danger. Having every confidence that the men could perform their duty, I unhesitatingly took the responsibility. I did more. I engaged to supply the army with provisions for the whole winter. Nor was I disappointed, for in December, January, and February, the worst months in the Black Sea, 56,000 troops, 11,000 horse, and 176 guns were embarked on the open coast of Bulgaria, and transported by the magnificent vessels to which I have alluded, to Eupatoria, under the superintendence of Captain Hastings, of the navy, attended with the loss of only one horse. I think this is a fact which reflects the highest credit on the merchant service. (Cheers.) The gallant admiral then spoke in the highest terms of the services of Miss Nightingale and the ladies acting under her directions, in relieving the sick and wounded, and concluded, amidst loud cheers, by stating that the soldiers and sailors, officers as well as men, would always be found ready to serve their country, well knowing that they were sure to receive the approbation of their Sovereign and their fellow-subjects.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.)

Sir C. Wood returned thanks, expressing the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues at the support which they had received during the last two years in the discharge of their arduous duties, in carrying on a war undertaken not for selfish purposes, but solely for the purpose of protecting an ally against the aggressions of a rapacious neighbour. (Cheers.) He believed the country has not grudged the sacrifices which it had been called upon to make for that purpose. He trusted that the negotiations now going on would result in a peace honourable to the country. Preparations were now making on an unprecedented scale; and if, unfortunately, peace should not be concluded, the country would be amply prepared to carry on the war. The right hon. baronet concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor," which was warmly responded to.

The Lord Mayor briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was responded to by the Marquis Townshend and the Solicitor-General. The Dean of St. Paul's acknowledged "The Clergy." Then followed "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of London," "The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England," "The Lady Mayoress," "The Magistrates of the City of London," "The Sheriffs," and "The Court of Common Council."

The banquet, which was provided by Messrs. Staples, was of the most sumptuous description. Mr Harker, with his usual ability, officiated as toastmaster, and the harmony of the evening was greatly promoted by the presence of an efficient band, which played several national and other airs appropriate to such a festive occasion.

RELATIVE CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS TO THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

(From the Examiner, 26th January.)

To judge by the tone of the French press (no very good criterion certainly, but the tone of all private letters is the same), our neighbours are enraptured at the supposed approach of peace; and it is made a subject of reproof to us on this side the Channel that we do not display the same enthusiasm. There are, however, a great many excuses for the absence of so much ardour of expectation on our side; just as there are a great many undeniable reasons that should fairly render peace at the present moment, and under the conditions proposed, more acceptable to the French than to us.

The French have immensely gained by the present war. We say it in no spirit of envy, but as a matter of honest congratulation. Before the war begun, France influence had not much weight in the Levant, nor in the eyes of Eastern nations did France take the rank which was really her due. Orientals judge only by events which have passed in their latitudes, and in this respect our friends and allies had been at some disadvantage. But this is no longer the case. France has sent 100,000 men through the Bosphorus. Their crowded legions have shown themselves in rapid succession in the port or on the hills of Constantinople itself. To them has mainly fallen the glory of the successful storming of Sebastopol. There is no longer the fear that in any negotiations affecting national interests in Syria, Egypt, or elsewhere, the Turks can ever hereafter be indifferent to the power and the friendship of the French.

We say all this without grudging to that great people any one of the advantages which they have nobly earned, and to which they are fully entitled. But, in admitting they have gained all they sought or could desire in the Crimea, let us not affect to conceal what we English have lost. A predominant interest with us in this war was not merely to strengthen the Ottoman empire on the side of Europe, but on that of Asia. Russia, by her encroachments and conquests south of the Caucasus, has not only mastered Persia, but inflicted danger and material loss upon Turkey. What have we to done to counteract this ascendency, or even to demonstrate to the Asiatic Powers and tribes that we are able to make a stand against it? We have allowed the conquest of Kars; we have tolerated the intrigues and manœuvres of Persia in favour of the Czar; we have quietly seen Herat taken, and the British Envoy obliged to retire from Teheran; and all the time we have utterly failed in making any use whatever of the boasted sympathies, good dispositions, and power of the Circassians. We destroyed the forts and raised the blockade of their country, yet have managed matters so ingeniously that in return they have not fired a shot or wielded a scimitar for us. We were told that at any time Schamyl, by menacing Tiflis, might recal the chief forces of Russia from the extremity of Georgia; yet General Mouravieff persevered for months in besieging Kars, and not only were we unable in any way to effect a diversion, but we utterly lost one of the noblest opportunities for a triumph of the last importance which lay ready to our hand, and which the skill and valour of our own countrymen had prepared for us.

We are not now entering into any consideration of the causes of all this. We are simply explaining the manifest reasons why Englishmen do not welcome peace with that exuberant content which overflows very naturally from the bosoms of the French. On the one side, the French have gained enormously in political weight through this war. On the other, our salutary power and influence—we say salutary, for we would exert it on behalf of peace, and not for conquest or aggression—have diminished precisely in those regions where it most wanted increase and confirmation.

It may be that Russia, by the negotiations on which she has now entered, sincerely as well as formally abdicates her design of augmenting her territories in Europe. But she may also do this with the secret resolve of indemnifying herself in Asia, and of directing south of the Caucasus the aggression which has been repelled from the Danube and the Euxine. We have played her game if this be so, for it is now more practicable and easy than it was at the opening of the struggle.

So far we have been considering only to what degree the state in which this interrupted war leaves Asia may not unfairly have its effects upon the thinker and the politician, in diminishing his ardour at the prospect of such a peace. But in this we have not comprised a more popular, if not more dangerous, ground of discontent. The people generally are dissatisfied that the Redan assault should have been the last ineffective blow struck by England. They are thoroughly discontented with the management and conduct of great naval expeditions, undertaken at enormous cost, and ending in quite inadequate results. All this has led to a feeling which may in its turn probably lead to manifestations rather startling to our peace negotiators, whether or not their pacific labours be successful. The extent to which, with us, a navy and an army can be kept up in time of peace, must hereafter depend more entirely upon the strength of the good opinion the public may have of the way in which they are managed and administered. No one is blind to the distrust and deep discontent which prevails at present on this head; and what another campaign's success might have done for our military and naval departments, they will now have to do for themselves under trials and difficulties of no ordinary kind. The minister who has not courage to look steadily in the face those thorough changes and reforms which will now be clamorously demanded, or who thinks it possible to avail himself of any amount of satisfaction caused by the cessation of war to get back army and navy to the old stationary system, will soon find his peace laurels wither.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, however, the relative condition of England and France in the presence of the peace negotiations may fairly excite some surprise. When we consider that war has brought no material increase of direct taxation in France, we may wonder at her sighing for peace under burdens so comparatively light, while England, so heavily taxed, can yet indulge in the exuberance of a disinterested ardour. But the most severe of all taxes, the extreme dearness of the necessaries of life, is so sharply felt throughout France at present, and is so generally attributed to the war, that peace is greeted as synonymous with returning plenty and low prices. Whether likely to be realized or not, the sentiment prevails; and 40 years of peace have in sober truth transformed France, under any continued strain or pressure upon her resources, into far more of an economical and an industrial than of a military nation. So recently as four years ago it was a received axiom throughout Europe that the English were shopkeepers and the French fire-eaters to a man. The real fact turns out to be that the French are as brave soldiers as ever, and the English as industrious citizens, but that the English, at a pinch, can show as much eagerness for soldiering as their neighbours, and that the French are quite as much attracted as John Bull himself by the fireside and by honest gains.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

(From the Debats of 12th February.)

In what sense is article 5 to be understood? What is the precise object of it—what is its real and practical bearing? In this respect we are, like every one else, reduced to conjectures, and we cannot give our personal appreciations. It is possible, and it is natural, that the French and English Governments, in demanding from Russia general guarantees in the interest of the balance of power in Europe, considered themselves compelled to stipulate for some particular guarantees in favour of those Allies who came at the last to give their moral co-operation to the Western cause. It may be, for instance, readily conceived that they would not refuse to Sweden the price of an alliance which under any eventuality must retain in their eyes the character and the value of a friendly act. In this order of ideas, the particular conditions which may be thought proper to add to the general guarantees will be confined, as is generally believed, to interdicting Russia from fortifying the Aland Islands, and rebuilding the fortifications of Bomarsund. It appears difficult to imagine that Russia neither demanded nor received some previous explanations as to the meaning of article 5 before she decided on accepting without reserve the programme of which it forms a part. If this very probable supposition be well founded, the difficulty will be smoothed down, and on the fifth point, as on the four others, the preliminary agreement would exist *de facto* between the powers. The work of the plenipotentiaries who are about to assemble would be thereby simplified and abridged. The affairs of pe

THE BOYD BANKRUPTCY.

(*Saturday Review, February* 9.)

When the father of Little Dorrit was consigned to the walls of the Marshalsea, the only apparent cause for his remaining a life-long inmate of that suburban retreat, and ultimately attaining to the proud post of Father of the Prison, was that neither debtor nor creditor was ever able to make head or tail of his accounts, and any settlement of his affairs was, therefore, *ipso facto*, impossible. We suspect that most of Mr. Dickens's readers, while they rejected this hypothesis as untenable, resolved in their own minds that the true cause of the debtor's incarceration was one of those dark and mysterious agencies which appear so unaccountably at the commencement of all his romances, to disappear still more unaccountably at the conclusion. What, however, will our readers think when we tell them that, in the year of grace 1856, there exists a Mr. Dorrit, senior, in the flesh! Actually, in this city of London, the centre of administrative and commercial ability, there are to be found a firm, a bank, and a company—or, to speak more correctly, the remains of a firm, a bank, and a company—whose affairs are in such inextricable confusion that assignees and accountants alike are unable to determine which is the debtor and which the creditor, and at the present moment there is said to be a balance of nearly two-thirds of a million for which no owner can be discovered. Without absolute evidence of the facts, we could scarcely expect, in this sceptical age, to obtain credence for a story so improbable as that of Boyd's bankruptcy. These statements, however, are no fictions of a novelist's brain, but simple facts, derived from a recent investigation. The light thrown by the case to which we allude upon the character of modern speculation is so important, at a time when the whole system of our commercial legislation is about to undergo important modifications, that we shall offer no apology for stating its leading features.

At No. 4, New Bank-buildings, there resided, some few years ago, a firm of the name of B. and M. Boyd, stockbrokers. These gentlemen, however, were not the only occupants of the tenement in question. On the door there were written the names of Boyd, Brothers, Sydney merchants. An Australian Wool Company also found shelter beneath this hospitable roof. By our present laws, the designation of a firm affords little or no indication of the names of its constituent members. For all one can tell to the contrary, Mr. Brown may be the oldest partner in the great house of Newcome, while Cherrible Brothers may consist of plain Mr. Smith. In the present instance, however the names of these respective firms, far from affording any information as to their constitution, were absolutely calculated to mislead the public. At one time, the stock-broking house of B. and M. Boyd does really appear to have consisted of the brothers, Benjamin and Mark Boyd. This partnership was, however, dissolved; and the business was subsequently carried on under the old style, by Mark Boyd. Boyd Brothers consisted solely of the other brother, Benjamin. As for the Australian Wool Company, the Chairman, Directors, Manager, Proprietors, and Shareholders were all combined in the person of one and the same Mr. Boyd. It was, indeed, a solution of the great metaphysical problem of identity without unity—for Mr. Boyd was the Australian Wool Company, but the Australian Wool Company was not Mr. Boyd. Besides these multifarious occupations, B. and M. Boyd acted as agents for the Royal Bank of Australia, and were also the directors of that ill-fated company. The history of these firms is such as one might expect from their composition. After some little time, Mr. Benjamin Boyd went over to Australia, and settled at Sydney. The two concerns of Boyd Brothers and the Australian Wool Company were left to the sole management of a Mr. Browning, who has since followed the example of his employer — a fact which is singularly unfortunate, as he is stated to have been the only person who knew anything whatever about the business. Among the different transactions of the several houses, there appears to have reigned the most absolute confusion. The Boyds seem to have had, as agents for the Bank, a practical command of the funds of that establishment; and they apparently disposed of them, at one time as agents, at another as independent merchants, according to their own discretion. As nobody knows what the transactions of the concern were—and the bankrupt least of all—we are obliged to speak with some hesitation of their nature; but as far as we can discover, Boyd of London purchased goods with the funds of the Bank, which he shipped to Boyd of Sydney. The proceeds of these shipments were then invested in the purchase of wool, and consigned to the Australian Wool Company, for which Mr. M. Boyd acted as broker. Such was the confusion that, till the final crash, it was never known to the manager and shareholders of the bank that £183,000 worth of goods had been purchased in this manner with their own money, and the proceeds carried to the credit of Boyd, Brothers. Mr. Mark Boyd seems not to have been aware who was the real shipper of the produce he received as agent. Mr. Benjamin Boyd appears to have had no distinct notion where the money came from that he found in his possession, and the Bank were evidently unacquainted with anything beyond the fact of their connection with the Boyds.

At last the end came. It is the old story—a story too well known to many amongst us. So long as times were good and prices high, everything went on swimmingly—then there was a commercial crisis. When was there ever a failure without a commercial crisis? The prices of wool fell—trade was stagnant—the Boyds stopped payment—and the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Australia found themselves ruined. Orphans left portionless—widows made destitute—aged men forced to begin life again—families starving in a foreign seaport—are the only relics of that great disaster. We have no wish to lay undue blame on the shoulders of Messrs. Boyd. Mr. Benjamin Boyd died suddenly in Australia. Mr. Mark Boyd has been perhaps the heaviest sufferer by the failure of all connected with the concern. He is a ruined man—indebted to an enormous amount in respect of each of his various undertakings, besides his general liability as a shareholder of the Bank. The Commissioner, Mr. Fane, has stated that he sees no cause to suspect him of any fraudulent intention; and we have no wish to dispute the justice of this view. It is impossible, however, not to perceive that the main cause of these disasters was the utter confusion that prevailed throughout. The books were kept most imperfectly—the statements of the accounts between the different firms were actually made out from the recollection of a clerk—and even the accounts thus prepared were never entered in proper form. The present state of the bankrupt's affairs is absolutely bewildering. Whether there is any nominal balance at all—what the amount is (if any)—and whether it should be passed to the debit or credit of his account, seem to be all matters of equal uncertainty. The only fact established beyond the shadow of a doubt appears to be the absence of any assets whatever actually available for the benefit of the creditors.

It is obvious that the greater portion of all this ruin and misery is owing to a want of proper inspection. It is equally obvious that the shareholders of a Company ought to be protected against such gross mismanagement on the part of their directors, and that at present they have no available means of investigating the real state of their affairs. To find a remedy for this evil, our first impulse was to turn to the self-elected parliament of the City Reformers. If commercial wisdom is to be found anywhere, surely here should be its head-quarters. Unfortunately, however, the members of that sagacious Association are so engrossed in abstract speculations on the fall of Kars, while their venerable President is indorsing the appointments of the Ministry with his self-accorded sanction, that they have no leisure to spare for the consideration of any subject that may by chance come within the range of their comprehension. We are therefore forced to turn to the effete energies of Official Routine for assistance. Here, happily, we are not disappointed. In Mr. Lowe's Bill for the reform of the Joint Stock system, we find a clause enabling one-fifth of any body of shareholders to demand an investigation into their affairs by the Board of Trade—the report thus obtained to be published or not, at their own discretion. If this clause becomes law, shareholders will henceforth have themselves to blame if they are not acquainted with the position of their own affairs. Failures will and must occur in the course of trade; but, at any rate, we shall have no more of such balance sheets as that of the Royal Bank of Australia.

There is one remark which we cannot avoid making. It has been the fashion of late to decry the system of official management, and to proclaim the superior administrative talents of commercial men. Are not the present case and the revelations of the Eastern Counties Committee somewhat unfortunate illustrations of this doctrine? Is it not conceivable—we make the remark with due diffidence — that the affairs of the Boyds would have been none the worse for a little wholesome Routine? And is it not possible that if, as a nation, we were to follow the advice of those philosophers who have so sublime a contempt for red-tape and the old rules of business, the Government of this country would soon be where Boyd Brothers are now.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(*Saturday Review, February* 9)

The age of chivalry has not departed. The scheme announced to the House of Lords by the Duke of Newcastle, on the 29th of January last year, for instituting a new "Cross of Merit," has just received formal and final shape in its official promulgation in the *Gazette*; and the present Government deserves ample credit for the manner in which it has carried out the admirable project contemplated by the late Secretary for War. "A separate and distinct cross of military merit, which shall be open to all ranks of the army, and, which, it is to be hoped, will be an object of ambition to every individual in the service, from the general who commands down to the private in the ranks"—such were the terms in which the Duke declared the nature and purpose of the new order; and to the intention thus intimated, Lord Panmure has literally and scrupulously adhered. This wise and seasonable innovation supplies an admitted need in our service. Honorary decorations meet a natural tendency of the human mind: and the soldier, in all ages, has looked to these symbols of merit as his highest reward. Philosophy may affect to despise the sentiment which clings or aspires to a riband or a bauble; but these cheap incentives to noble deeds have been too much lost sight of by our utilitarian age. The sense of honour is as strong in the private as in the officer; and we believe that, now that we are about to encourage this latent feeling, the British man-at-arms will be as eager for his cross as, in other days, the soldier was for a garland of leaves or grass. Perhaps the real reason why these personal decorations have not been earlier revived among us, was that it was imagined that, in modern warfare, less scope was left for individual daring, and for the display of personal bravery, than in the succession of single combats which made up the battles of classical and mediæval times. But facts prove that, though more than ever now depends on tactics and strategic combinations, there is still ample room for brilliant feats of personal valour. The soldier who closed the gates of Hougoumont, and the General in command who, during the Peninsular war, personally unhorsed the Polish lancer, won individual distinction fully equal to the fame of Dentatus or Manlius.

And here is the true vindication of the speciality of this Victoria Cross. It is, indeed, argued, or asserted, that mere physical courage does not deserve this exceptional honour—that heroism of a higher, and, therefore, of a more commendable kind, is exhibited by protracted and self-denying service in the lazaretto than in heading a forlorn hope. It is unfair, we are told, to deny to the surgeon, or perhaps to the chaplain, a decoration which we offer to the rough and stalwart possessor of strong nerves and a brawny arm. Be it so. But after all, war is but a coarse and material affair. The argument of a volley and a charge is, in truth, brutal; and, being so, we must take it at what it is. Whilst there are such things as battles, the main soldierly virtue will be pluck and strength—physical dash and physical daring. And this does not depend upon mere weight of bone and muscle—it may be as powerful and commendable in Ajax the Less as in the huge giant, his namesake. And this virtue, or valour, or manhood, being the reliable thing in the face of the enemy, is the thing to encourage and foster, and, when displayed, to reward. For ourselves, we are vulgar enough, in the matter of war, to think much of this same disparaged supremacy in hard blows. So long as there is to be fighting in the world, a strong arm, and a strong stern will to keep it at work, will always tell, and ought to be acknowledged. Shaw lives in history, and deserves to live, by the side of Picton or Ney. Yet, after all, the Cross is not, as we read the statute of the new Order, to be confined to mere physical prowess. It is, indeed, a Cross of Valour, not a mere Order of Merit or Legion of Honour; but valour is a term which will include many varieties and exhibitions of what used to be called "derring do." To remove a wounded comrade, to lift an exploding shell, to raise a ladder at the critical moment and the critical spot, just as much deserves, and will just as much win, the Victoria Cross, as to club down a dozen enemies in succession. The objection, then, that the Cross is confined to the mere recognition of animal superiority, is altogether inapplicable. That it is special, that is to say, that it is confined to a particular kind of merit, is only to say that it is what it professes to be—a distinctive recognition of a single military virtue. If a Legion of Honour is wanted, let it be established—a new military Order by no means excludes the possibility of a civil decoration. Excellence in science, literature, and art, may be, and is, as deserving as personal valour; but to complain that that the new Cross can never be given to our *savans* seems about as lame an objection as to complain that a Committee of Inquiry on Ragged Schools does not report in favour of Shrapnel shells.

Still more creditable to the judgment and right feeling of those who have framed the conditions upon which this decoration is to be awarded, is the happy thought of combining official responsibility with the popular verdict. To have left the distinction wholly in the discretion of officers might have opened a door to at least the imputation of favouritism; and on the other hand, to have left the adjudication exclusively and unconditionally to the verdict of the popular voice, might have been productive of serious inconvenience. The tumultuary salutations of the legionaries are never to be despised, and will generally be recognised; but they require a check. It is essential to the well-being of an army that it should be represented by its officers. Officers will be less liable, however, to make invidious selections when their award can be canvassed by the rough justice of the barrack-room; and the selection of a candidate by his peers will be generally fair when it is known that the confirmation of this choice depends on those to whose judgment, an army, while it remains an army, must, after all, defer.

But the solid pudding is not neglected. The Cross has its substantial accompaniments. The riband and the bit of bronze carry with them a pension of £10 a-year to the private or non-commissioned officer who has won the decoration. Minds vary, and different incentives must be held out to different characters; nor can we afford to disparage either the Dalgetty or the Du Guesclin of the ranks. The substantial and pecuniary reward is not so large as to tempt the sordid, while it is enough to retrieve the Cross from the disfavour into which it might have fallen in a service to which hitherto we only have offered the creature comforts of pensions, Chelsea, and Greenwich. We can hardly expect, as yet at least, in the maintop as in the cockpit, that all minds will be exclusively ruled by the motive which made Westminster Abbey *or* a peerage a Nelson's leading-star to glory.

The most captious and futile objection which has been raised against the Victoria Cross is, that it is open to all ranks of the service. It is to be won and worn by Codrington equally with Sandy M'Ivor: and this is stigmatized as a "supercilious" intimation to the private to prize it because it may be earned "by his betters." Why the very offer shows that, in this matter, the humblest private has no betters. The Order establishes a democracy of merit. Had it been confined to the ranks, it might have been open to this cavil; and had the third Order of the Bath been extended to the ranks—which is, we suppose, what it is intended to suggest—this very objection might have been urged with equal force, and with parallel ingenuity of misconstruction. Was the Crown less valued by the Roman legionary because his companion in the reward might be the Consul himself?

Finally, the time of the award is as judicious as its mode. The decoration may be given, as it was in classical days, on the field of battle, and the principle on which knights bannerets were created before their wounds were stanched, and in the very presence of victory is very properly adopted. Every decorated soldier will be mentioned in General Orders, and the honour, being personal and individual, is likely to be more specially prized and religiously preserved than a medal conferred on that principle of wholesale distribution which has hitherto prevailed. Not that the present system of general medals is, or ought to be, set aside. Every Waterloo man, and every Crimean soldier, deserves some laurels; but the hero merits both a larger harvest and a special garland. This honorary distinction is to be conferred, not in the pell-mell distribution of the Paymaster's Office, but "publicly, before the naval or military force or body to which the person selected for the Cross belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed." The soldier will be decorated red-handed, and from hands which themselves convey honour. Both the right man and the right place are recognised; and of the various reforms in the naval and military services for which the late and present War Secretaries deserve well of the country, the institution of the Victoria Medal will not be the least valuable and effective.

THE RUSSIAN FLIGHT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter, says the *Times*, was written by a directress of the Russian Sisters of Mercy, on the north side of Sebastopol, two days after its evacuation:—

"Sebastopol, September 10.

"My last letter breathed no presentiment of the deep and universal grief that has come over us. You know now that we have abandoned Sebastopol to the enemy; but how? The whole town was turned into a sea of flame; all the batteries and bastions are blown up. It was a horror of desolation—a chaos—more dreadful than hell. That is all I can tell you about it. As yet I can give no account of all we have gone through, nor can I comprehend how we have borne such terrors, how survived such agony. I am hardly able to write to you, my thoughts are so confused; but, by God's grace, my strength of will is preserved. You will easily conceive how much we are suffering in our hearts and souls. I would rather have died than have witnessed that terrible moment—those scenes so bloody, such as no war has ever yet produced. As far as my powers enable me I will describe everything to you in full.

"At four o'clock (September 7), I visited the different stations; the bombardment was still going on, and by the time I reached the Michailoff battery it was half-past six. I put some provisions into my boat, and had myself rowed across the bay by our sailor. Bombs were flying about, and so near that we got thoroughly splashed, but we gained the opposite shore in safety. From the landing place I ran without stopping to the Michailoff battery; it was getting dark, and the Sisters screamed with fright when they saw me. Of the wounded, all I can say is, that there were a great many, so that the Sisters worked day and night; all, without exception, laboured with their whole heart, and human words cannot utter the gratitude they have earned by their devotedness. The Lord has seen their zeal and the sorrow of their souls over the events that His holy will has ordained. I had hardly been there half an hour—we were taking our tea—when a bomb fell on the roof of the powder cellar. Happily the roof was covered with sandbags, and these saved it from the explosion of the bomb that instantly ensued. Imagine the universal fright. We all thought we should be blown up. They begged me to leave the battery as fast as I could, and so, being accompanied by Sister K., who came here from the Caucasus, I hurried to the shore. Before we reached the landing-place of the Michailoff battery we twice ran the risk of being struck by the balls. At 9 o'clock we got home uninjured.

"Next morning (September 8) we were all of us ready by 5 o'clock. I gave orders to have everything prepared that was requisite at the different stations, and went myself to our hospital. At ten o'clock I drove out, but our horses were so exhausted that it was 11 before I arrived at the hospital, which stands upon a hill. From there we perceived that a heavy cannonade was going on, but I could not imagine it to be actually the storming; the wind wafted the sound to another quarter. They told me in the hospital that the attack had begun; I begged my good and active sister J.—she was a Miss B. before marriage—to neglect none of my arrangements, and then I left her in all haste, to attend to my duty in all directions. On my way to the city I saw a strong body of mounted men riding at full gallop towards Sebastopol; it was the Commander-in-Chief with his suite. I made the coachman to drive as fast as possible after them, going first of all to the barracks on the north side. Here I heard that a Sister had been wounded, not mortally, but severely, at the Michailoff battery. The entire left wing and the Malakhoff tower were in a blaze with the firing of artillery. I found the space about the Michailoff battery covered with troops, who wanted to cross the bridge, and the enemy directed his fire more especially against that spot. All the sisters of the Michailoff battery were well. From here I wished to be accompanied across the bridge by mother Seraphine, a nun, you must know, from Tver, who joined our sisterhood at its foundation. Just as we were going, however, to step upon the bridge in order to follow the troops, General Buchmeier held us back, and advised us to return, for it was too dangerous, he said. I begged him to let me go, made the sign of the cross, and ran across the bridge. The troops hastened at a running pace over to the south side. The wind was so strong that the waves washed over the bridge, but, independent of that, the weight of the troops pressed it down, under the water. The shots from the enemies' batteries were very frequent in this direction; but God was gracious to us. Balls fall close beside us or went over our heads, and often so near that we all stooped low—they missed. I had strength enough to run as far as the Nicholaieff battery, but I had no sooner reached the Sister's room, than I felt giddy, and had to take some drops as a restorative. I was wet through up to my waist, for my dress and my feet had been all the time in the water. I asked after Sister S. She came to me with her eye bandaged up, but, thank Heaven, her wound is a slight one—not like that of poor Sister W. Then I went to see Count Osten-Sacken. I had to pass along a gallery, in which many spectators were standing; as soon as a bomb or a ball came near, we hid ourselves under the archways. In the inner court of the battery I found several gentlemen of the commandant's suite, and inquired of them where I should find the Count. They told me he was up in the battery, with the Commandant-in-Chief. I went up a narrow wooden flight of steps, but could only crawl up very painfully, and when I was up my senses were all but leaving me. I could just ask the Count what his commands were for the Sisters in the Nicholaieff battery. He answered: 'Take them all away. God knows what may happen in a few hours.' Somebody said the enemy's flag was already waving on the Malakhoff. A horrid depression seized on my soul. I wept without tears, and I don't know how I got down again. I ran to the Sisters, begged them to let everything alone and follow me to the Michailoff battery. We set off, hoping that we might be able to return to the hospital as soon as it became more tranquil. The rumour spread that our troops had cut down the enemy's flag—what great, what a universal joy that was! For all that I begged the Sisters to follow me, left the care of our property to the surgeons and inspectors, and walked as fast as our strength would let us. At the same time the sick were carried across to the north side. A few hours later and all were safe. On the bridge we again met troops running; one ball hissed after another and fell into the bay. Halfway across the bridge Sister B. fainted away through fright; a ball flew by us so close that it all but struck the bridge; I recommended myself to God and looked about me to see if all the Sisters followed. Behind me came Father Benjamin (the confessor of the sisterhood, and who had long been a monk on Mount Athos), and the priest to the fleet, concerning whom I have often written to you. When I saw him I stopped, that I might go by his side; for he is not alone a pious and learned monk, but has a calm, courageous mind. At that very instant a bomb fell close beside us. Sister B. could walk no further; Father Benjamin held her up by one arm, our soldier did the same by the other, and they half dragged her along. I dipped my handkerchief into the bay to revive her with it. By God's help we came safe and sound to the Michailoff battery, and there I left the Sisters.

"Here they were making ready to fire, and the men were running about. The commandant assured me there was no danger as yet. I stepped into the area. Our reserved troops were marching over the bridge, and behind them came a column of militia. Bombs and balls kept falling incessantly—dead horses lay here and there. I squeezed my way through the troops to get to my conveyance; suddenly a ball passed slantingly through the column of militia, about ten steps in front of me. Horror and compassion rushed in a burning eddy through my breast, and I could move along no further. The wind nearly blew me down; my feet were perfectly stiff with the wet and the cold wind. A soldier stepped towards me and helped me to walk; the soldier who regularly escorted me sought in the meantime for the horses, and had just come back with them, when a bomb burst over our heads in the air; a splinter from it broke a soldier's head into fragments, and his brains were scattered over the cloak of the man who was supporting me. I stepped into the car, and the cold somewhat recovered me. On the way I traced out a plan of what I had to do. I drove to the market, and bought some bread of the good market man, Alexander Ivanovitch. He is the alderman of the market, who had already done us good service, on the 16th of August, on the heights of Mackenzie. Many sacrifices he has made, and zealously helped us whenever he could. Several other tradesmen were faithfully standing near him. I had as much bread put into the car as it would hold, and Alexander Ivanovitch sent up 100 large loaves with his own horses to the heights. Having returned to the barracks, I commissioned Sister G. to go the rounds, and give directions. I did not know yet where we should be sent to. The battle lasted still on the left wing, and the rumour was general that we were being worsted. Oh, that made our hearts bleed!

'In the twilight I drove back again to the Michailoff battery. The enemy's balls flew and fell without ceasing hard by, and the Sisters, trusting in Providence kept going across the courtyard into the flour magazine, where the wounded soldiers lay. Wonderful! Not one of them was touched as they went and came. An officer came across from the north side, and begged to have a Sister for General Martineau, who had been taken into the northern forts. I took two Sisters with me, and drove to the north side. That was a drive! A violent wind—clouds of dust where whirled into our eyes. The coachman no longer knew where he was driving to: it was dark, and he could not find the way to the fortifications. I was fearful of not being admitted, it was so late; the horses would not move a step further. We tried to walk, but my legs were so benumbed that I could not. I was in despair. At last we stood, by some means or other, before the gate. On answering who we were and why we came, it was opened directly. We found the General severely wounded; he was not a young man. His arm was fractured at the shoulder, and he suffered much, but with the patience of an angel. He was very glad when I gave him Sister Bar—— for a nurse, and apologised for the want of comfort she would have in his quarters. 'We are used to it all.' I took my leave, wishing from my whole heart that the Lord may give him strength. In the dark we drove on to Battery No. 4, where Sister L. is the elder. I brought her Sister S. as a helpmate. I found her overwhelmed with work; so many wounded and sick men were there that four of the wounded men were even lying out in the yard. Luckily I had brought plenty of bread with me, and a keg full of red wine. I gave it all over to her. Looking round I saw Count Wielhorsky, who takes such pains in behalf of the wounded officers. Nothing keeps him back—neither fear, nor darkness, nor danger. His vans were just arriving; he himself carried out the wounded officers, put them inside, and sent them off to the barracks. I drove there also. Everywhere crowds of wounded—every room was occupied, and two barracks quite filled with officers. The sisters carried round tea to the seriously wounded, but gave wine and brandy to the others. I again met Count Wielhorsky; it was 11 o'clock at night. All the Sisters were in barracks. Father Benjamin, too, he is occupied day and night. I say nothing to you about the groaning and shrieks of the wounded; that rends the soul. I left with the Sisters two vehicles, and begged Sister G., in case of danger, to look to the safety of the rest. I then went myself back to the Belbek. The way was strewed with the wounded; whoever was strong enough walked; immense vans were conveying others, and their cries, their wallings, were dreadful to listen to. As soon as I reached our hospital I had all the camp kettles made hot, and then made tea for the wounded. This was about 2 in the morning. At length I went to bed.

"Next morning my feet were so sore and had that tears came unbidden into my eyes. Gradually, however, I made shift to use them. I gave Mr. Philopoff orders to get together the bread, and eatable of all sorts stowed into my carriage, and off I set. During the night Mother Seraphine had sent the two wounded Sisters on to me at Belbek, and begged for horses, as she was in danger. I ordered two vehicles out immediately, and sent them to the Michailoff battery, meaning to go there myself as well. What a sight met my eyes! One huge cloud, black, but yet glowing, shrouded Sebastopol; our troops had set the town on fire—they themselves were on the march to the Tchernaya. Everywhere wounded men were walking or being transported, the regiments were returning from the city. The Lord now sent me tears—it is seldom I cry—and this relieved my heart. When I came to the barracks I handed to the Sisters, who came to meet me, what they wanted, and I hastened on to Sister B; to her sick officers I brought clean linen, soap-tablets, tea, sugar, bread—all that was left, in short—some Klukwa juice, bandages and brandy. Sister B. deserves all praise. When I told her she was in danger and must leave, since in case they blew up the Nicholaieff battery, the battery No. 4 would be quite buried by the stones—she begged me as a petitioner, that I would leave her with her wounded, most of whom are grievously so, if it was impossible to remove them. She was resigned to whatever might happen, even to being blown up, for she would share the fate of those she was nursing. She begged me, on leaving, to bless them with the sign of the holy cross, for life or death. This I did, and did not venture to oppose her sacred resolution, but it cost me a great effort. I begged her to bless me also, and deeply honoured in my heart her love for the Lord and her neighbour. Without losing time, I placed all my stock upon the ground, and drove off to the Michailoff battery. On the place there was a chaotic mass; the bridge was broken away, the ships of the line and the frigates were sunk, the city was in flames, black smoke mounted to the clouds, and explosions of powder made the earth tremble on every side. How hard it is to bear these trials, and how heartrending to be a witness of all this misery. I met Count Osten-Sacken; he begged me to leave the Sister with his friend General Martineau, and then he asked me how I myself got on, for he perceived I could hardly crawl. Looking intently at the inscription on my cross, he said—'Truly now art thou, Lord, our strong tower!' Not one of the Sisters has slept a wink, so much have they had to do. May the Lord himself strengthen them. I am not able to praise sufficiently their zeal and sacrifice of self.

"FRAU VON B."

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

(*From a correspondent of the Times.*)

Alexandria, January 4.

The international commission for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez has just terminated its investigations on the Egyptian soil, and given in the conclusion of its report to the Viceroy.

The commission left Suez on the 21st of December, after having studied the roadstead. It crossed the Isthmus from south to north, examining on its way the soundings and levels which have been executed during the last three months, and which will enable the course of the projected maritime canal to be traced out.

The commission encamped on the 28th of December on the shore of Pelusium, where it embarked on the 31st on board the Egyptian steam frigate Le Nil. This vessel had been cruising for a month in the bay, accompanied by a tender with coals on board.

On its first arrival at Alexandria the commission had left instructions with M. Larousse, the naval engineer, who, with remarkable activity, had completed a survey of 44 kilometres of the coast. Seconded by M. Darnaud, engineer of the Viceroy, and by M. Cianciolo, an Italian engineer, he was enabled to present a detailed plan of that portion of the bay the study of which had been entrusted to him.

The following are the very favourable, and it may be said unexpected results of the observations made:—

Opposite the ruins of Pelusium the soundings gave 8 metres at the distance already known of 7500 metres from the shore; but, taking a westerly direction, that depth of 8 metres gradually nears the coast, and is to be found at a distance of only 2350 metres, in a continuous line, running parallel with the coast for 20 kilometres. This was an immense advantage; the European engineers could not fail to take advantage of it to fix the point for the mouth of the future canal into the Mediterranean. On approaching the coast on this line of 20 kilometres, extending between the mouth of Omfareg and that of Gamileh, the soundings gave, with an excellent bottom, a depth of 5 metres at 750 metres, 6 metres at 1600 metres, and 7 metres at 2300 metres. The depths of 9, 10, and 12 metres, and more, were successively obtained at distances of 3000 and 6000 metres.

It results from these important facts, acquired to hydrographics, that the jetties of the canal in the Bay of Pelusium, the water of which, moreover, is perfectly limpid, need not be half so long as was at first supposed. The same will be the case in the Suez roadstead, which was just as little known as that of Pelusium.

The International Commission, in its report to the Viceroy, pronounces itself in favour of the direct line, which it regards as the only solution of the problem of the junction of the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. It unanimously declared that the execution was easy and the success certain.

"Report to His Highness Mohamed Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

"His Highness called us to Egypt to study the question of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Providing us with the means of judging upon the spot the merit of the different solutions proposed, he invited us to submit to him the one most easy, most sure, most advantageous to the commerce of Europe.

"Our investigations, favoured by desirable weather, facilitated and abridged by the ample means placed at our disposal, are terminated.

"We have found innumerable, or rather insuperable, obstacles to directing the canal on Alexandria, and unexpected facilities for establishing a port in the Gulf of Pelusium.

"A direct canal from Suez towards the Gulf of Pelusium is therefore the only solution of the problem of the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The execution thereof is very easy, the success certain, the results immense for the commerce of the world.

"Our opinion in this respect is unanimous; we purpose giving our reasons in a detailed pamphlet, accompanied by hydrographical plans of the bays of Suez and Pelusium, with a map of the conformation of the ground through which the canal will run.

"The compilation of this pamphlet will take some time. We shall set about it at once, in Europe, so as to be able to present it to his Highness a few months hence.

"For the moment we give the following conclusions;—

"1. The line on Alexandria is not admissible in a technical and economical point of view.

"2. The direct line offers every facility for the execution of the maritime canal, properly called, with a branch to the Nile, and the usual difficulties for the creation of the two ports.

"3. That of Suez will open upon a large and sure roadstead, accessible at all times, with eight metres of water at 1600 metres from the shore.

"4. That to be formed in the Gulf of Pelusium, which the first plan placed at the end of the Gulf, will be placed 18 kilometres more to the west, where there are eight metres of water at 2300 metres from the shore, with good anchorage.

"5. The expenses of the canal of the two seas and of the works connected with it, will not exceed the sum of 200,000,000f., as put down in the estimates of the engineers of the Viceroy.

"The members of the International Commission for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez,

"F. CONRAD, President.
"A. RENAUD.
"NEGRELLI.
"J. M'LEAN.
"LIBUSSON, Secretary.

"Alexandria, January 2."

The Bank of Egypt.—A new bank has been announced to be called the Bank of Egypt, to be incorporated by Royal Charter, limiting the liability. The capital is to be £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase to £1,000,000. It is to be established in Alexandria. The court of directors is composed of very respectable men, and, as a means of developing the resources of the dominions of our ally, and especially of Egypt, with which we have now such a close connection, together with the contiguous countries, promises to be advantageous. There can be no doubt that the war has tended to give a rapid development to the great natural resources of the East. All the countries there are great storehouses of fertility, and, what is more, of human beings naturally endowed with very great capacities and physical power, who only require the stimulus of civilization to be roused into greater activity. This, by the war, has been introduced amongst them, and they will soon need and will amply reward all the aids which our arts can give them. Acquiring European wants, they must require European arts, and banks, as one of the necessary means for the production of wealth, will be at once very useful to them and gainful to those who establish and manage them well. We look on the enormous latent powers of industry and of fertility in the East, which have been now evoked into life by the war, as likely to become a mine of wealth to all Europe, to which the mines of Potosi and California will be insignificant.—*Bankers' Gazette*, 26th January.

The Lady, the Lover, and the Horses.—The following story is told by *Galignani*:—Although Count Maison is only 25, and Madame P. de Nujac, a Parisian lady of some celebrity, is nearly 40, he some time ago became captivated with her, and made an arrangement by which he was to allow her 150f. a-week for household expenses, exclusive of petty disbursements and presents. Some time after Madame de Nujac, who lived in grand style, being in debt, found it necessary to sell her horses; and the Count approved her doing so, but gallantly said that as he had several horses of his own, and expected others, he would not allow her to go on foot. A few days later Madame de Nujac announced to the Count that she had heard of a pair of fine horses to be sold marvellously cheap, and hinted that he would do well to purchase them. The day after she wrote him this letter:—"Tell me, my dear love, how you are this morning, and receive the assurance of my warmest affection. You will come this evening, will you not?—Felicite. P.S.—As regards the horses, Joseph tells me that he has seen them in harness, and that they are magnificent—much better than mine. They are to be had for 5000f., and you would do well to see them. The owner is to leave this week, and Joseph says they will soon be sold.' The Count saw the horses, tried them, and bought them for 5000f., taking a receipt for them in his own name. He then offered the use of them to Madame de Nujac; but he did not give them to her, and the proof of this was that he did not send them to her stables, but to a private one belonging to her coachman, which he hired for 30f. a-month; and he, besides, undertook to pay for their keep. The very next day, however, he learnt to his surprise that Madame de Nujac had caused the horses to be removed to her own stables. He immediately wrote to her to request that she would write him a few lines, just to say that she did not consider the horses her property; but, instead of writing, she sent him a message to go to her. When he went she pretended to fly into a passion at the idea of his suspecting her of being capable of doing a mean thing, and she made him beg her pardon. The Count, however, determined to regain his horses, sold them, and sent a servant for them. They were refused. The Count himself then went to Madame de Nujac, but the servants refused him admission; he, however, insisted on seeing her, and found her breakfasting with another gentleman. She then formally declared that she would not give up the horses, and that if he thought fit to go to law about them he might do so. The Count did go to law, and the case was tried in Paris on Tuesday. The advocate of Madame de Nujac, after complaining that Count Maison had needlessly revealed her age, contended that the horses had not been lent, but given; but the Tribunal ordered the horses to be restored to the Count.

The American Difficulty.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on Monday, the 4th of February, Mr. Henry Ashworth presiding, recorded its opinion on the pending dispute with the United States. The matter came about in this way. Speaking on a motion for the adoption of the report, Mr. Bright went into the disputed questions, with the view of showing how near concealed diplomacy has brought us to a war with America. He said we may now have war with America, unless we do something that will be an humiliation to this country; and he declared that he was as much against doing anything that would bring humiliation on the country, as any man could be. He expounded the causes of the quarrel, and pressed the Chamber to turn its immediate attention to the subject. He thought we were right in the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty: but the Americans evidently thought it meant something else, or they would not have agreed to it. Whatever the view was, it was not worth a straw to England. The enlistment question he regarded as far more serious, and he recommended the recall of Mr. Crampton. It is contrary to the dignity of England to violate the laws of the United States and take the course we have taken. After the report was adopted, Mr. Bright, at the request of the meeting, drew up this resolution, which was unanimously adopted.—"That this Chamber has observed with deep regret, that difficulties have arisen between the British Government and the Government of the United States, with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of central America, and to attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States. This Chamber would urgently impress upon the Government of this country, the propriety of considering these questions in a conciliatory spirit, with a strong determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States, the indescribable evil which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries."

Mr. Cobden's Pamphlet.—We cannot close our observations on the war without adverting to another attempt on the part of Mr. Cobden to mislead public opinion on this all-absorbing theme. In a pamphlet in which he has insolently and arrogantly appended the title, "What next—and next?" he has issued a series of prognostications, which are intended to dishearten the nation for the future, and to deride what has been done in the past. Nothing is easier than to affirm that the allies cannot swallow up Russia as she has absorbed smaller states, and then to raise a bullying horselaugh at their expense. But this is not the wish or object of the allies. When we were at war with Napoleon I. it was not with the intention of making Paris an English capital, and annexing France to our shores. There is no dispute, therefore, with Mr. Cobden over the question of Russia's safety in her unwieldy extensiveness. But if, having crushed Sebastopol, we should next crush Cronstadt; if, having annihilated the Russian Black Sea Fleet, we should next destroy that in the Baltic; if, having cost Russia not far short of 400,000 soldiers in the west, we shall make her give the blood of 100,000 more in defending St. Petersburg; and we leave her impoverished, isolated, and powerless among the nations of Europe; and then the question "What next?" is proposed to us, the answer will not be difficult. Russia will be in no condition to resist the terms of the allies, and these will impose upon her such a tightened screw as will keep her marauding hands off her neighbour's territory in future. Were Mr. Cobden to ask us, "What next?" in reference to himself, we should reply, "Resign your seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the opinion of whose inhabitants you no longer represent."

Mr. John Hall, of Peter-street, Hackney Road, who is stated to be a person of property, was charged at the Mansion House, on Saturday, the 2nd February with having sold fifty ounces of gold, part of the proceeds of a robbery of bullion in May last, while a quantity was in transit from London to Paris. From the evidence adduced, it appears that Hall had repeatedly sold bars of gold to Johnson and Walker, refiners; he represented that it came from Australia, but gave no particular information about it. The accused had fainted after he was arrested; he again swooned at the Mansion House. No ingots were found at his house, but in an iron safe was upwards of £600 in notes and sovereigns. The Lord Mayor resolved to remand Hall, but offered to take substantial bail; which was produced next day.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Eden.

Eden (Town Lots.)—County of Auckland, parish of Eden: Lot 1, 1 rood 13 perches, allotment No. 1 of section 19; lot 2, 1 rood 8 perches, ditto No. 2 of ditto; lot 3, 1 rood 6 perches, ditto No. 3 of ditto; lot 4, 1 rood 4 perches, ditto No. 4 of ditto; lot 5, 1 rood 2 perches, ditto No. 5 of ditto; lot 6, 1 rood 7 perches, ditto No. 6 of ditto; lot 7,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Stadt Utrecht, Dutch ship, 671 tons, Captain F. P. Jaski, from Amsterdam 4th November, and Portsmouth 2nd January. Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co., agents.

April 24.—Jennete, American barque, 257 tons, Captain Barclay, from New York 27th December. Wilkinson, Brothers, agents.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Washington Irving, for Singapore.
April 24.—Mon, for Auckland.
April 24.—Julie, for New Caledonia.
April 24.—Shamrock (s.), for Wide Bay.
April 24.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Vanquish, for Moreton Bay; London (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

April 24.—Vanquish, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Scott, for Moreton Bay, with sundries.

April 24.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 350 tons, Captain W. Bell, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. J. Markwell, J. Brewster, Guys, J. Daly, and 20 in the steerage.

April 24.—Shamrock (s.), 350 tons, Captain J. J. Warner, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Want, Carr, Stratheden, Fergusson, and 11 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 24.—Uncle Tom, and Star of the North, from Brisbane Water, with 16,000 feet timber, 70,0000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 24.—Maid of Australia, Nil Desperandum, and William and Mary, for the Hawkesbury; Star of the North, and Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water, Prospector, for M'Leay River.

IMPORTS.

April 24.—Jennette, from New York: 160 packages tobacco, 780 packages gunpowder, Wilkinson, Brothers; 40 half-tierces tobacco, Lamb, Spry, and Co; 200 cases sarsaparilla, M'Nab, Brothers; 3 packages, F. S. Glaister; 1500 barrels flour, Aspinwall and Chalder; 100 dozen pails, 110 nests tubs, 101 broad axes, 21 packages, Levicks and Piper; 120 cases tobacco, 100 packages cheese, 5000 boards, 64 bales hops, 8 cases cigars, 12 cases clocks, Barclay; 103 packages hardware, C. Scott and Co; 34 packages, S. A. Portus.

April 24.—Stadt Utrecht, from Amsterdam: 1048 bags salt, 100 casks oil, 100 kegs butter, 630 sacks barley, 3383 boards, 500 cases geneva, 50 bales hops, 500 cases candles, 420 casks cheese, 90 barrels pearl barley, 100 kegs herrings, 260 packages, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co; 150 cases cheese, 200 casks oil, 100 cases candles, 3744 sacks oats, Flower, Salting, and Co; 50 cases cheese, 100 cases liqueurs, 2 packages, Prost, Kohler, and Co; 24 casks wine, L. and S. Spyer and Co; 23 cases champagne, 1 package, A. Dreutler and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post-Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the London, (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.; and City of Sydney (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

For New Plymouth.—By the Taranaki, this day, at noon.

Custom House, Entered Outwards: April 24.—Montezuma, brig, 134 tons, M'Intyre, for Auckland.

The Stadt Utrecht left Amsterdam on 4th November, but was compelled to put into Portsmouth for repairs, the ship proving very leaky, whence she sailed on 2nd January. She has not spoken any vessels connected with the colonies, nor has she any report of interest. Her cargo consists principally of oats, cheese, and candles.

A sailing match for a sweepstakes of £25 each came off yesterday between the Midshipman, Peahen, and Sylph, ketches. The distance was from Darling Harbour round the Sow and Pigs, twice over. The Sylph, though last going down the harbour the first time, soon passed her opponents after rounding the lightship; a position which she maintained for the rest of the race, coming in a winner by a considerable distance.

The Jennette arrived yesterday from New York, whence she sailed on the 27th December. She has a general cargo, including a large quantity of tobacco. She brings no report.

LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING,

(From the Economist 9th February.)

From the elaborate statement made by Mr. Lowe on Monday evening, it appears that all the local dues levied on shipping in 1855 for all purposes was £1,095,396, of which £820,099 was expended in the service of shipping, and £275,297 in other purposes. Leaving the larger sum untouched, the Government proposes to relieve the shipping of the latter sum either at once or prospectively. The passing tolls levied, of which £12,000 are for Dover, £14,000 for Ramsgate, £2,855 for Bridlington, £1,111 for Whitby, amount in all to £30,407; while it is impossible from the nature of these harbours that they can ever be used by the bulk of the shipping on which the dues are levied. For sixteen hours out of the twenty-four Dover is inaccessible to vessels of 150 tons burthen. Liverpool, in 1852, as a corporation, levied no less than £205,250, of which £3,041 was expended for maritime purposes, and the remainder was appropriated for the behoof of the Liverpool ratepayers. Newcastle levies £8,000, Hull £5,000 a year on shipping. The Russian Company levies about £12,000 a year on British shipping, and expends it on chaplains, organs, pictures, dinners, and salaries. Amongst the items of outlay is £25 for an organ, £100 for church windows at Moscow, and £200 for painting and embellishing the portrait of the Emperor Nicholas. Gentlemen are at liberty to spend their own money if they please on such objects, but it is not to be endured that our shipping should be taxed a single farthing to pay for them. These are only specimens of ancient tolls and taxes, originally levied for the benefit of individuals, continued to our time. Mariners seem to have been looked on as a fair game by a great number of bodies and individuals, and we are afraid that the State is not guiltless, by the example it long set in regard to them, of having encouraged the wrong.

All these charges are, however, now to be got rid of. Having a due regard to all vested interests, to all the creditors to whom these tolls have been pledged, the Government has submitted to Parliament a plan at once comprehensive, equitable, and minute, for relieving the shipping from all taxes levied on it for other purposes than to pay for services performed. There are several remanets of the old protective system, such as making compensations out of the consolidated fund to certain corporations and pilots who had formerly a right to levy double fees on foreign ships, which our reciprocity treaties have put an end to, and which the nation has taxed itself to pay. This is a trifling change; it amounts now to £52,000, having been £22,000 in 1845, and is to be got rid of. The result, according to the conclusion of Mr. Lowe's speech, is, so far as the consolidated fund is concerned, on which this sum is charged, taking the account between the consolidated fund and this bill, that that fund will gain by it. The total of this annual burden of £52,000, which would increase with the increase of our trade, and it will lose £60,000 in all by paying off the debts upon the Whitby and Bridlington tolls. As far as the shipping interest is concerned, the result of the whole change, according to Mr. Lowe's statement, will be immediately to benefit it to the amount of £44,361, by the calculation of 1852, but in the current year the sum will probably reach £50,000. Ultimately there will be a further reduction of duties to the amount (as nearly as can be calculated) of £60,000m. Of course to the numerous changes proposed, some of them affecting private and other corporate interests, opposition is to be expected, and already the corporations of Liverpool and Newcastle and some other places are moving against the measure, on the ground that the dues proposed to be abolished are the property of the corporations. They have purchased them at some time or other, and have given for them some valuable consideration. But if the dues or taxes were, like many of the ancient tolls on rivers and roads and bridges, such as existed in Ireland within a short period, originally wrong, they cannot be made by purchase into a just possession. In the case of these corporations, the matter we think is extremely clear. They purchased the claims to the dues by corporate funds, for the advantage of all the population within the incorporated town. For some few members of the corporations, it may be personally advantageous to continue the levy of such dues; but for the good of the whole people, the more freedom there is given to trade, the less it be taxed, the more it will increase, and the greater will be the general advantage. From Liverpool it is proved that trade is partially diverted by exorbitant dues, as well as turned out of its most advantageous channel. We look, therefore, on the defence of these dues by the corporations, as dictated rather by the personal interests of some few individuals than by just consideration of the advantages of the whole local community.

That carrying out the principle of abolishing dues, which have no other authority than prescription, may be followed by considerable changes in legal rights, we are not prepared to deny; but there can be no justification for corporations being authorised to levy dues on shipping for purposes in which shipping have no interest. As long as the protectionist system was in vogue—a substitute, never fairly adjusted, of mutual and reciprocal taxation for freedom and justice—the shipowners tolerated these various impositions. They were supposed to receive compensation in a monopoly of freight; but now that their monopoly has been done away with amazingly to their advantage, the pretext for continuing taxes on them has disappeared. If, therefore, the abolition of these taxes should lead to further changes in other legal rights, the presumption is that these, like the taxes now to be got rid of, and the monopoly already abolished, were at all times, though tolerated from ignorance, violations of freedom and justice.

We must add that the Corporation and Port of London, with all the taxes and dues levied on shipping in the port, are excluded from this bill, except the Marine Society, because London has been the subject of a special inquiry and will be the subject of a special measure. The Marine Society is not included in the special inquiry, and therefore is dealt with in the bill. It derives from extinct Westminster Fish Market. Trustees the privilege of levying 2s on every boat-load of fish which passes the Nore; having taken from the fishermen between 1845 and 1854 about £5,980 of which the charity received only £3,515 one quarter of the sum having gone to the secretary, and £976 to an inspector to prevent forestalling and regrating. The society is useful to the nation, but it ought not to be paid by a tax on the earnings of men as much exposed to all the severities of the weather as any class of her Majesty's subjects.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM THE 13TH TO 21ST APRIL, 1856.

Date.	BAROMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	WET.	MAXIM.	MINIM.	REGISTER.
Tu. 15	30.050	30.011	29.995	30.007	64	67	66	67	55	65	63	62	64	65	54	
Wed. 16	29.986	29.990	29.980	29.990	67	71	68	69	62	70	67	65	66	70	60	
Th. 17	30.035	29.990	29.983	29.990	67	69	68	68	64	68	66	65	66	68	60	
Fri. 18	29.824	29.760	29.532	29.522	68	68	68	67	65	65	61	60	65	66	59	
Sat. 19	29.476	29.510	29.582	29.655	65	67	66	64	58	64	60	58	60	64	58	
Sun. 20	29.744	29.708	29.710	29.724	61	64	62	62	51	60	55	54	54	61	48	
Mon. 21	29.874	29.900	29.965	30.008	58	64	62	62	49	62	58	54	59	62	48	

WEATHER.

Tuesday, 15.—[Wind S.W., S. by W., W.S.W.; rain 0·009.] Light or very moderate breezes through the day; fair, pleasant weather; clouds rising and passing, without any rain here, although very heavy showers passed from southward between us and Sydney.

Wednesday, 16.—[Wind S.E., S.E. by E.]—Morning and evening calm, and light airs through the day; clear, pleasant weather, curious clouds of a slight description.

Thursday, 17.—[Wind S.E., S., E.N.E., N.E. by N.; rain 0·62 inch.] Morning calm, sky heavily overcast; thereon wind set in moderately fresh from north of east, and some heavy rains fell during the fore and middle parts, and continued showery p.m.; might also rainy, with fresh wind.

Friday, 18.—[Wind N.N.E., N. by E., N., N.W. by N., N.W.; rain 0·14 inch.] Fresh to strong breezes all day; dirty showery weather. Shortly before sunset heavy banks of nimbus bore up from S.W. and W., and a most violent storm of rain swept over us, with wind strong from N. of W., which lasted about ten minutes; afterwards some light showers during the evening; wind strong from N.W. and by W. all night; latter part fair and dry.

Saturday, 19th.—[Wind N.W., W. by N., W. by S., W.S.W.] Morning wind fresh and dry; sky clear across the zenith. Moderate through the day, fair and pleasant; cumuli rising and dispersing; night clear, and dry bracing wind.

Sunday, 20th.—[Wind W.S.W., N.W. by W., W. by N.] Moderate pleasant breezes, and delightful weather all day, clear and dry; night, the sky was perfectly free from clouds forepart, which afforded us an excellent opportunity for observing the eclipse of the moon, which occurred this evening.

Monday, 21st.—[Wind W. by S., W.]—Morning fresh dry wind and clear sky, and continued dry and beautifully clear weather all day; wind in light to moderate breezes.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April.	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Even.
25 Friday.	6 32	5 24	11 0	11 20

Moon—Last Quarter 31m. 9h. A.M. April 28.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

Stations.	DOWN TRAINS—Mixed.													
Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Sydney	6· 0	8· 0	8·30	10· 0	10·30	12· 0	1· 0	3· 0	4· 0	5·15	6· 0			
Newtown	6· 7	8· 7	8·37	10· 7	10·37	12· 7	1· 7	3· 7	4· 7	5·22	6· 7			
Ashfield	6·15	8·15		10·15		12·15		3·15		5·30				
Burwood	6·21	8·21		10·21		12·21		3·21		5·36				
Homebush	6·27	8·27		10·27		12·27		3·27		5·43				
Parramatta	6·42	8·42		10·42		12·42		3·42		5·57				

Stations.	UP TRAINS—Mixed.													
Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	a.m	a.m	
Parramatta	7· 0		9· 0		11· 0		2· 0		4· 0		6· 0			
Homebush	7·15		9·15		11·15		2·15		4·15		6·30			
Burwood	7·21		9·21		11·21		2·21		4·21		6·35			
Ashfield	7·27		9·27		11·27		2·27		4·27		6·40			
Newtown	7·36	8·43	9·36	10·45	11·36	1·36	2·36	4·15	4·36	6·15	6·52			
Sydney	7·42	8·51	9·42	10·51	11·42	1·63	2·42	4·21	4·42	6·21	6·57			

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 a.m., and 5 and 5·15 p.m. From Parramatta at 10 a.m., and 4 and 6·15 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the direction and management of Mr. A. Torning.

This Evening, April 25th,

The performance will commence with the play called INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN; or, THE POWER OF LOVE: Ingomar, Mr. Stark; Polydore, Mr. Lambert; Parthenia, Mrs. Stark. To conclude with the farce called JOHN JONES: Guy Goodluck, Mr. Lambert.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856.

The robbery at the lodging-house in George-street has rather startled the public. It has brought prominently forward the mischief we are likely to incur from the importation of persons who are, or who have been, recently, prisoners of the Crown. We have always opposed, and shall still continue to oppose, vexatious obstructions of intercourse between neighbouring colonies. Neither New South Wales nor Melbourne have any right to treat as a grievance the dispersion of emancipated subjects of Great Britain to the extent that may be necessary in the final breaking up of convict establishments. The abolition of direct transportation is an immense gain. We escape the degradation of a convict code, restrictions upon the general liberty of the subject, the dishonour of labour, and the enormous miseries which result from caste, both socially and politically. All this has been finally terminated in the elder colonies by the abolition of transportation, and we shall hope that at no distant period the last traces of its existence in these respects will disappear in Tasmania. Still, the facts disclosed in the evidence show how important is the vigilance of the police. Should that vigilance be baffled by increasing numbers, the colony will demand the re-enactment of the Registration Bill.

By the Lizzie Webber, it appears that a whole batch of the lately liberated or escaped convicts were landed. They no sooner stepped on shore than they resumed their ancient calling, and with tickets of emancipation in their boxes, and an old summons to answer a charge of misdemeanour—preserved, we presume, as a trophy of former victories—they again subject society to the annoyance of their criminal propensities.

It is not at all too much to calculate that, before we have done with this case, it will cost the colony many hundred pounds. We are informed that the arrivals of persons in similar circumstances have recently been very frequent. They have formed already a marked and active class among the criminal population. Being for the moment unknown to the police, they have many chances of operating upon the comparatively fresh population of these colonies, before they attract the surveillance which older hands in the same vicinity are obliged to dodge. Persons who have passed through all the stages of colonial punishments have a finish which no mere English criminal can be expected to acquire. They have enjoyed, or rather suffered, contact with all the various forms of villany furnished by the British calendars; they know innumerable schemes of imposition and fraud—whether the robbery of a roost, or the burglary of a bank.

It will be recollected that when the Registration Act of this colony was passed, it was violently resisted by the Government at home. It was a measure extremely moderate, and could scarcely be called onerous. Of course such a law might be inexcusable were it to go one step beyond the real necessities of the case. It would be better for society to suffer some mischief from the disguise of the parties received, than that precautions should be degrading and oppressive to those who, having fulfilled all the requirements of the British law, are entitled to perfect liberty.

There is, however, an aspect of the question which certainly is somewhat alarming. When the British Government altered the laws in reference to transportation it was understood that the settlement at Swan River would be temporary—that a very small number of criminals would be sent there: that the utmost encouragement would be afforded to free emigration; and that nothing approximating to the old penal colonies in their early stages would ever again be tolerated by the English Government. The abolition of transportation in the colonies long established was a great achievement, but the benefit was chiefly conferred on the places where great penal establishments formerly existed. Unless, indeed, the British Government adhere to their resolution, and withdraw such establishments from these colonies altogether, it would be difficult to know what advantage could accrue to South Australia or Port Phillip by the abolition of transportation to Tasmania.

The later papers from the Swan River settlement indicate some progress in material prosperity, but they also indicate a very rapid approximation to that disastrous moral and social condition which excited in these colonies so much anxiety and even horror a few years ago.

We find the following ominous passage on the 40th page of "the Emigration Commissioners' Report" for the last year. From this it will be clear that the promises of the Home Government that transportation shou'd be accompanied by a large element of free emigration, have proved utterly illusive. The Commissioners allege that they have stopped the export of emigrants on account of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, of that colony, which informed them that it "already possessed available labour, principally from ticket-of-leave holders, adequate to the wants of the settlers." That such would be the early state of things was never doubted by any one acquainted with the operation of convict systems, but it draws after it these consequences:—That the free employing class will be a small and isolated section of the community, and will acquire inevitably the spirit of task masters, and look upon the working population with feelings generated partly by the pride of station and partly by the antipathies of caste. Thus all the ameliorating influences which have been contemplated will be impeded. Should transportation be extended, and Western Australia receive the overflow of British gaols, it will soon become formidable to the neighbouring colonies. The police and gaols, and the administration of justice throughout Australia, will be increasingly onerous, and the multiplication of crime will, before a long period shall elapse, rouse a spirit of resistance not easy to control.

There are some curious facts connected with the spoliation of the honest public by the presence of depredators. We can easily suppose that the robberies committed by the 3000 convicts in Western Australia, until wealth shall greatly multiply, will be very trifling. The same number disguised in the habiliments of honesty, and unknown to the police, if spread through a rich and dense population would commit havoc utterly out of proportion with their achievements in a place like Western Australia. If it shall be the pleasure of the British Government to return to the old transportation system, it will be necessary to its very existence to facilitate the dispersion of convicts as they become ripe for freedom over all the other colonies of this hemisphere. Although we shall not suffer one-half the mischief of direct transportation, we shall endure an amount of loss and vexation in other forms even greater than if the convicts were a distinguishable class, and the sphere of their individual exertions in the work of thieving necessarily contracted. The complaints of the failure of the ticket-of-leave system in England are what might have been expected; but the comparative evils of the new system have been greatly exaggerated. A person under a second conviction in England is precisely the same sort of man we find now denominated ticket-of-leave holders.

The criminal population of England is diffused over a country of many millions. The personal risk to the honest citizen must be comparatively small. If, however, we receive 5000 persons annually as convicts, the risk of personal loss and suffering to each Australian will be increased just in proportion as the population of this country is less than the population of England, in comparison with its offenders, discharged or out with tickets-of-leave.

These are important considerations now. We should be extremely vexed were it to become necessary to adopt precautionary laws. However New South Wales may tolerate the immigration of a criminal class, the other colonies will exercise no such patience, especially should the number be greatly augmented by the continuance of transportation. We perfectly well remember that both in the House of Lords and in the despatches which have been forwarded to the colonies, the Government at home represented the continuance of transportation to Western Australia as a temporary measure. They desired the indulgence of the other colonies until it were possible to make some better arrangement. From the last reports we infer, however, that this promise is likely to be violated; and we shall not be at all astonished if the convict question comes again before the colonies, in a form most serious and embarrassing. South Australia and Victoria will gain nothing by the relief of Tasmania, should the Secondary Punishment Act of 1854 be repealed.

Last night it was confidently stated that Mr. Donaldson would succeed in forming a Ministry. Final arrangements, it is said, are delayed by the difficulty of reconciling conflicting private interests. The list mentioned contains the names of gentlemen whose final determination must have been influenced by a desire to throw aside little difficulties for the attainment of the public welfare. We hope, to-morrow, to be able to announce the honourable gentlemen who will be the first Responsible Ministers of this great and important colony.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

First Court.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson.

The Cause List.

The cases of Lord v. the City Commissioners, and Mortimer v. Mort, were successively called on, but were unavoidably adjourned until to-day for want of a sufficient attendance of jurors. That of Samuell and another v. Youngman and another was not called on for trial, an amicable arrangement having been made out of Court.

Jurors Fined.

Messrs. Joseph Dransfield, F. Ford, J. W. Gibbes, R. Goddard, and F. Ebsworth, were fined £10 each, for non-attendance as jurors, with an intimation that additional fines of £20 each would be imposed on such as were absent to-day.

Second Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

The causes on the lists were all settled out of Court, with the exception of one, which was postponed, and another which was undefended.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Isaac Brodziak, a single meeting. A claim, amounting to £87 10s., was proved, and the meeting adjourned until Monday. Insolvent was ordered to be in attendance on Monday, and in the meantime to hand over to the official assignee of his estate all books, papers, documents, &c., connected therewith.

In the estate of John Wilson, a single meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule, a claim, amounting to £61 17s 6d., was proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Edward Boulanger, a single meeting. One claim—£36 17s. 6d.—was proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel.

In the estate of George A. Plunkett, a single meeting. No claims were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel, on condition of his paying the Court fees, until which time his estate will remain under attachment.

In the estate of Eliza Jane Field, a single meeting. A claim for £184 11s. was proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 20th proximo.

Meetings of Creditors.

Friday, April 25.—Francis M'Mahon, adjourned certificate, 11.

Monday, 28.—Michael Shields, first, 10. Robert Hales, adjourned single, 11. Philip R. Cadell, first, half-past 11. James Slatyer, adjourned examination, 12. Isaac Brodziak, adjourned single, 2. *At Brisbane*, Thomas B. Yates, adjourned single, 11. *At Maitland*, James Watson, adjourned second, 11.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 Jurisdiction.

Thursday.

Before the Commissioner and two Assessors.

Manning v. Purkis: This was an action brought to recover a sum of £30 compensation for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by the non-fulfilment of the conditions of a sale of show glass. It was alleged that in the month of October last the plaintiff, at the request of the defendants, bid at auction for a hogshead or cask of show glass, the cost of which amounted to £31 10s., on the understanding, or conditions, that the goods in question would turn out perfect, and equal in quality and order as a sample produced at the time of sale. A purchase was made on the foregoing terms, but it subsequently appeared that a very large and more than usual quantity of the glass was broken, while a considerable portion was altogether different and inferior in quality to the sample, and plaintiff consequently refused for some time to accede to the defendant's demand for payment. Legal proceedings, however, were instituted to compel plaintiff to pay, and then, in accordance with legal advice, he tendered the money, which, with the addition of some costs, was accepted, and he now sought to recover compensation for the loss and damage he sustained by the defendant's non-fulfilment in the first instance, of the conditions of sale. The damage was calculated as follows: broken glass, £8; glass, not according to sample, £4; in all, £12. It was contended that the plaintiff had raised a bar to his legally proceeding in the case, by paying over to the defendant the original amount due, with costs. This was overruled. It was then alleged that the goods had not been sold under a guarantee that they were all sound, but merely under a warranty that they were in merchantable order, by which it was only to be inferred that the cask was in an unbroken and sound state; as to the contents, that the purchaser should take at his own risk. Evidence was given as to the custom of the trade in such cases, and this was in favour of the defendant's case. A verdict was granted in favour of the plaintiff for £4, being the amount at which he valued the inferior quality of glass, Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Rowley; for the defendant, Mr. Michael.

Stafford v. Wilkinson.—This was an action to recover £19 17s., for work and labour done and performed for defendant by plaintiff as architect and surveyor. It appeared from the plaintiff's statement, that in the month of June, 1854, defendant called at his (plaintiff's) office, and from what occurred between them on that occasion plaintiff drew out working plans and specifications of a building which defendant contemplated putting upon some landed property which he possessed then. Advertisements were subsequently put in the daily papers, calling for tenders to build a house in conformity with plaintiff's plans. After this defendant abandoned the idea of building immediately, and nothing was done in the matter till the month of December following, when, in compliance with further instructions, plaintiff again advertised for tenders as before. As the price of labour and material was then coming down, defendant a second time deferred the work for some months, and on a third occasion defendant gave instructions to plaintiff to advertise for tenders. Eventually the project was entirely abandoned, and plaintiff now sought compensation for his services and expenses. Credit for £3 was given on account. The demand made by plaintiff was at the rate of 2½ per cent. commission on the value of the property. It was contended, on the part of the defendant, that the charge made by plaintiff was most exorbitant, and that when the payment of £3 was made, it was made and accepted in liquidation of all demands. The case being put to the assessors, after a brief consultation the Court returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the whole sum. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Williams; for the defendant, Mr. Templeton.

Haviland v. Haigh.—This was an action brought to recover a sum of £18 2s. 1d., for work and labour done and performed by plaintiff for defendant. The claim was substantiated, and the Court returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the full amount.

Grieger v. Schimmel.—This was an action brought to recover a sum of £12, alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered, consisting of bakehouse utensils. The litigants in this case were Germans, and a paper was put in by plaintiff to support his claim, from which it appeared that certain articles were sold to a third party, and to this document the name of defendant, with that of another person, was attached, but it in no way proved the liability of the defendant. There was no other evidence adduced, and the Court found a verdict in favour of defendant. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Browne; for the defendant, Mr. Michael.

Bowman v. Reyling.—This was an action to recover compensation for medical attendance. The amount sought to be recovered was £21. A plea was put in of "non indebted." It was alleged in support of the plaint that defendant employed the medical services of plaintiff in behalf of a person of the name of Mullin in the employ of the former. Evidence was given of the professional services of the plaintiff. For the defence it was alleged that defendant did not call in the doctor with a view of entailing any responsibility by the act, but merely in a case of emergency as Mullin had received a hurt by an accident, which required immediate attention. The Court returned a verdict in favour of plaintiff in the full amount. Attorney for plaintiff Mr. Templeton, for defendant Mr. Browne.

Williams v. Byrnes.—This was also an action to recover compensation for medical attendance. The bill of costs amounted to £13 6s., which was the balance of a larger sum of £57. The evidence went to show that the plaintiff paid twenty-six visits to defendant's house, on which occasions he held consultations with Dr. Catlett, and for which he charged one guinea per visit. One half of the amount charged was sued for and obtained at a former sitting of the Court, and the balance was now claimed. The case was proved, and the Court gave a verdict in favour of plaintiff. Attorney for the plaintiff Mr. Rowley, for the defendant Mr. Long.

Tidmuth v. Rudd and Wise.—This was an action brought to recover £25, alleged to be due on the sale and delivery of a certain number of concert tickets. The case was partially gone into, but it was contended, on the part of the defence, that the plaintiff's case was put out of Court, by the action being taken out against the husband and wife conjointly; on this issue, a verdict was given in favour of the defendants. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Michael; for the defendant, Mr Newbon.

White v. Fowlds.—This was an action for rent. The claim on the part of the plaintiff was for the recovery of £12 10s., the amount of six months' rental of a cottage, his property, but let to and in the occupancy of the defendant. A plea was put in to the effect that defendant was not indebted. The defence assumed was, that the property had been insufficiently described in the agreement under which it was accepted by defendant, and that in consequence it was not worth the original rental. Issue was taken on the question of the plaintiff's right to recover under the circumstances, and the case was submitted to the assessors, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the full sum. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Bambery; for the defendant, Mr. Long.

Watts v. Kingsella.—This was an action for assault and battery, damages £30. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff, that in the month of February last he was in the service of defendant as cab driver and general out-door servant. On Sunday morning, the 24th of that month, while plaintiff was on his employer's premises, he asked for instructions for the day, but being, as alleged, in fear of the violent temper of the defendant, he addressed the son and wife of the latter upon the subject; he was still talking to the wife of defendant when he (defendant) came up and ordered him off to the stable; the plaintiff, however, having performed all necessary work, and having been previously told that he would not be wanted to drive out that day refused to do as ordered, whereupon defendant committed the assault and battery complained of, and from the effects of which he suffered for the five succeeding weeks. Dr. M'Donagave evidence as to the fact of the plaintiff calling on him on Monday the 25th February, at which time he was suffering from a sore throat, the effects of a late partial strangulation; plaintiff had lost his voice and appeared to have been much injured; attended him for five weeks. A sergeant and two constables swore, that on the morning of the alleged assault defendant at different times applied to them to take the plaintiff into custody, charging him with being drunk, insane, and unlawfully on his (defendant's) premises, &c.; these charges being unfounded, as was stated by the witnesses, they refused to arrest the man. To one of them the plaintiff at the time complained of having been assaulted by defendant. The plea set up was that plaintiff was abusive in his language, and threatened to knock defendant's eye out, upon which the latter seized him by the shoulder and without undue violence put him out of the yard. The defendant and his son swore in support of this view of the case. The Assessors found a verdict in favour of plaintiff forty shillings. Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Rowley; for the defendant, Mr. Williams.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Dowling.

Henry Marun Larkins was charged with making and uttering a forged cheque. Inspector Singleton deposed that yesterday afternoon he apprehended prisoner at the house of a man named Cook, at Pyrmont, charged with having uttered a forged cheque; he had on him two shirts, and three pairs of trousers, in the pockets of which was £11 7s. 4d. in money. Peter Cook, of Pyrmont, waterman, deposed that he had known prisoner from eighteen months to two years; he was a clerk in the office of Charles Lowe, lately the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court in this city; yesterday forenoon prisoner met him in Market-street, and asked him to go to the Commercial Bank with a couple of cheques, and to bring him the money; in reply to witness's question why he could not go himself to the Bank, he said that he had an appointment to meet a gentleman, and should be too late if he delayed any longer; as he said the cheques were good and it would not take a long time, he consented, and went; prisoner gave him two cheques—one he said for sixty (odd) pounds, and the other for about ten pounds; not being able to read writing, he could not tell the exact amount of either, nor could he identify the cheque produced by Mr. Singleton as one of the two; handed in the larger cheque first, but did not get cash for it—it was doubted by the Bank clerk; he showed the smaller one, which appeared to be correct, but did not present it for payment; the clerk detained the larger cheque, and desired witness to point out the party of whom he received the cheque; took him to the Albion Inn, Market-street, where they found prisoner; witness gave him (prisoner) the other cheque, and told him to go for the money himself; a cab was called for, and witness accompanied the bank clerk and the prisoner to Bourke-street; on their return to Market-street they each went their own way; prisoner said that he had got a draft instead of the cheque, which answered his purpose as well. Henry Abbott, ledger-keeper in the Commercial Bank, deposed that yesterday the last witness presented to him for payment a cheque (now produced in Court) purporting to be drawn for £67 9s by John O'Hehir, who keeps money in the bank; the handwriting very much resembles O'Hehir's, but the signature is not after O'Hehir's manner of signing his name to cheques; he saw at once it was a forged document; Cook said that a man whose name he did not know, but was a lawyer's clerk, asked him to get the money for the cheque; witness thought it a suspicious affair, and directed Mr. Richardson, a clerk in the Bank, to go with Cook and make enquiry into the matter. Tottenham L. Richardson, clerk in the Commercial Bank, deposed that, in consequence of directions received, he proceeded with Cook to make inquiry in reference to the cheque produced, which had been presented by Cook for payment; Cook took him to a public-house, and pointed out prisoner as the person of whom he had received the cheque, and which he admitted was the case; prisoner said he received the cheque from its drawer as a loan; told him that he must accompany witness to O'Hehir's on the subject; they three went in a cab to O'Hehir's, where, it appeared, prisoner was lodging; Cook remained outside, while he (witness) accompanied prisoner into the house; O'Hehir was not at home, and prisoner asked witness to go with him upstairs; they went into a parlour; prisoner went into the next room, his bedroom, and presently witness heard a report of fire-arms, and went into the bedroom; prisoner had a pistol in his hand, and a scar or graze upon his forehead; he dropped the pistol, which witness took up and put into his pocket; the pistol produced is the same; one barrel is still loaded with ball; prisoner had a scar or graze on his forehead, which he had not when he went into the bedroom; witness spoke to him of the folly of such conduct, and asked him what he could be thinking about to act in such a manner; to which he replied that he had been going a-head, and had a lot of money to meet that day, and that had made him do it; whether he referred to the forgery or the shooting witness could not say, but he understood it as referring to the forgery; O'Hehir not being at home, they then got into the cab and returned to the stand at Market-street, where he left Cook and the prisoner to go their way, and he proceeded to the bank; he reported to the Manager, who sent him to the Superintendent of Police, who referred him to Mr. Singleton, who apprehended prisoner at Cook's residence at Pyrmont. John O'Hehir, of Surry Hills, publican, deposed that prisoner had been for some weeks lodging at his house; yesterday morning he said he was going to Dapto to be married and reside, and asked for his bill; witness made it out, and prisoner drew out and gave him a cheque upon the Union Bank for the amount; that cheque he had presented, but it was not honoured; he (witness) had an account at the Commercial Bank; he never gave prisoner a cheque on that bank; the cheque produced was not written by witness nor by any other person with his authority; the writing is very much like witness'. Prisoner asked no questions, nor made any observations in reply to the usual question from the Bench before committal. Committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

Nineteen persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or be imprisoned. Ellen Rice, an old offender in this respect, was sent to Darlinghurst for three months as a vagrant.

Ellen Scott, a common prostitute, convicted of disorderly conduct, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month. Mary Ann Redmond, Mary Ann Lindsay, Martha Alson or Tabor, and John Henrichson, convicted of having too great familiarity with the vulgar tongue, were fined 20s. each, the alternative varying from two days' to one month's imprisonment. John Kingston, for assaulting the constable who took him into custody for being drunk, was sentenced to pay 40s, or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Edward Dent pleaded guilty to an information filed by Mr. S. H. Pearce, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for illegally depasturing stock upon the sand-hills, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. and costs.

Several persons were prosecuted by Mr. Mitchelson, inspector of weights and measures, for violations of the Act, under which he holds his appointment. The following persons were found guilty of having light weights in their possession, and were fined the sums placed opposite their names: William J. Holmes, 10s.; Charles Logan, 5s.; William Boulton, 20s.; and John Smith, 20s. John

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Flannels, Shirtings, Hollands, Huckabacks, Table Linens, Venetians, Fancy Delaines, Coburgs, Parasols, Hosiery, Ticks, Coats, Paletots, Vests, Trousers, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Regatta Shirts, Damaged Ribbons.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Carts, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Clothing, Jewellery, Workboxes, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shot, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At the residence of Mr. H. Jones, near the Tollbar, Newtown, Household Furniture, Grand Pianoforte, and Sundries.

MESSRS. RISHWORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Carbonate of Soda, Herrings, Pickles, Sauces, Anchovies, Candles, Cocoa, Coffee, Bacon, Tobacco, Cigars, Ale and Porter, Brandy, Wines, &c.

MR. J. GANNON.—On the Premises, Britannia Inn, corner of George and Goulburn streets, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Bar Fittings, Household Furniture, New Zealand Potatoes, and Sundries.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cutlery, Japanned Cashboxes, Electro-plate and British Plate Spoons and Forks, Bronzed Tea Urns, Plated Cruets, Snuffers, and Trays, Inlaid Trays, Burton Ale.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Jams, Onions, Sugars, Rice, Spices, Preserves, Sago, Rattans, Log and Clothes Lines, Benares Opium, Coffee, &c.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In consequence of the Homebush races coming off on the day previously named for holding a bazaar in the Botanic Gardens, for the benefit of this school, we perceive by an advertisement in another column that it has been resolved to have the Fancy Fair some days earlier, viz., on the 22nd of May. Independent altogether of the attractions that may confidently be anticipated on that occasion, we are sure that the importance and privilege of aiding in the support of so valuable an institution will commend itself to every philanthropic heart, and that the objects of the charity only require to be made known in order to its being liberally responded to.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The members of this corps are reminded that the muster parade will take place at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday next, the 26th instant—cloth trousers; on which occasion blank ammunition will be fired.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court, in its £30 Jurisdiction, will resume its sittings this morning, at 10 o'clock, commencing with Terry v. Nixon, new cause.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.—A magisterial enquiry was held yesterday forenoon, before Mr. M'Lerie, at the Sportman's Arms, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, touching the death of Dominick Gilberby. James Wilman was brought before the Court on suspicion of having caused the death of the deceased. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Robert Gale, Presbyterian schoolmaster, Pitt-street South, that the deceased was one of his scholars, that about four o'clock on the previous day, immediately after dismissing the school, he heard an alarm given that a horse had bolted. On going to the door, he saw a horse and cart passing at a very violent pace along the pathway. The deceased who was in the street at the time, having just left the school, was run over, and received the injuries of which he died. Witness immediately ran and picked him up, and although medical aid was promptly employed, it was found impossible to save the life of the child. Finding, died from injuries accidentally received.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday the residence of Mrs. Corden, Elizabeth-street South, was burglariously entered and robbed. Among the missing property are three gold watches with chains attached, several gold rings, a quantity of mantle cloth, velvet, silk, &c., of the value of upwards of £50.

ACCIDENT.—A lad, mounted on horseback yesterday afternoon, ran down a youth in Lower George street, and injured him severely, though not dangerously. Similar occurrences take place almost diurnally, and ought to prove a more effectual warning against inadvertance and furious driving in the public streets.

RAILWAY TO GOULBURN.—It is with lively satisfaction that we inform our readers that energetic steps are being taken to complete the line of survey for the Sydney and Goulburn Railway. The surveyors reached Wingello on Monday night, in prosecution of their work, which has been completed to that point throughout.—*Chronicle*, of Wednesday.

GOLD NEAR WHERO.—Intelligence reached town last night that gold had been found at the Crooked River, from Mr. Shepherd's farm. The party at work were confident that the field would prove a paying one.—*Goulburn Chronicle*, of Wednesday.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT TOWRANG.—A portion of the articles stolen from Mrs. Wood's Inn, at Towrang lately, have been found in the bush opposite the house, and not more than fifty yards from it. They consist of a drawer, three silver spoons, sugar tongs, two likenesses, a pint mug, a small glass, a china ornament, a brooch, and sundry papers. It appears that the box that was broken open contained two sovereigns. The articles were discovered by a woman travelling with a team, who gave information to the chief constable.—*Goulburn Chronicle*, of Wednesday.

We are requested by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle to direct attention to their sales this day. Cutlery, fancy goods, damaged shot, ex Cornelia, &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

IMPORTANT SALE OF EASTERN PRODUCE.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of grocers, shippers, country buyers, &c., to their important unreserved sale of the entire cargo of the Nora, from Singapore, comprising fine counter sugars, pampanga, finest pearl sago, white and black pepper, nutmegs, &c., &c., &c., to take place this day, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

Messrs. CHARLES MOORE and Co. request us to direct the attention of outfitters, drapers, and others to their sale of drapery, slops, and the stock of a deceased draper, at their Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at Newlands, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, on view of the body of Elizabeth Brown, wife of William Brown, a gardener in the employ of Mr. Oakes. From the evidence of Dr. Bassett it appears that he was called to see deceased on the morning of the day that she died, and the doctor having observed sundry bruises, black eyes, &c., felt it his duty on hearing of her death to inform the coroner. At the inquest, however, Dr. Bassett gave it as his decided opinion that death did not ensue from the bruises, but from *delirium tremens*, from constant habits of drunkenness. A verdict was returned accordingly.——Another inquest was held at Mr. Patrick Sculley's, of the Harrow Inn, Church-street, on view of the body of Henry Read, a bullock driver, about fifty years old, in the employ of Mr. Purchase, of this town. The deceased had been to Parramatta with a heavy load of timber. On returning home to Castle Hill, and about three miles from town, he was sitting on the front part of the carriage, he being intoxicated, when he fell from his seat under the small wheel, which passed over the soft part of his body; the little boy, who was with deceased, did his best to stop the team, but could not do so in time; and, secondly, the large wheel at the back part of the carriage also passed over him. The unfortunate sufferer groaned for a few minutes and then died. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from falling from a timber carriage while in a state of intoxication.

ENTERTAINING AND EMPLOYING ANOTHER MAN'S SERVANT.—Mr. John Fulton, innkeeper, of Church-street, appeared before Messrs. Forbes, Fearon, and Byrnes, Justices of the Peace, to answer an information filed by Dr. Gamack, charging him with employing and entertaining one James Mulear], his hired servant. The Doctor's son proved various services, and another witness proved that the boy was serving in the top of defendant. The servant was put in the witness-box, and deposed that he was still in the service of Dr. G.; that he gave his master a month's notice, but still continued until his master went from home, when he then went and asked his mistress for his wages and a discharge, but Mrs. Gamack refused, and he left; he went to Mr. Fulton's and asked for lodgings for ten or twelve days, and being received as a lodger, made himself useful occasionally when Mr. and Mrs. F. were busy; he intended to pay Mr. Fulton when Dr. Gamack returned and he got his wages. Mr. Fulton deposed that he did not know that the boy was in the service of Dr. Gamack, but received him as a lodger. Mr. Gould, in his defence, adverted to Dr. G. being the informant in the case and entitled to half the fine, should their worships decide against his client. Mr. Lyons for the prosecution objected to Mr. Gould's offensive remarks. The Bench fined Mr. Fulton £5 and 4s. 6d. costs.

ELECTIONEERING SQUABBLES.—Charles Johnson, William Moore, and Matthias Mgloney, appeared before Messrs. Forbes, Fearon, and Byrnes to answer the charge of William Small, publican, of Ryde, for assaulting him. Plaintiff being sworn deposed: I went into the house of Maloney on Tuesday evening, and Moore accused me of taking tea with Mr. Pye, and then opposing him in his election; he also struck me and I him, and kicked him (Moore) down; Maloney came from behind the bar, and put his fist in my face, and said, "I am your man." I went into Burge's shop, when they followed me, and Maloney pulled me out; I struck him in the neck; I went to the ground, and as I was rising Johnson kicked me, and I went into a swoon; I had a cut in my forehead. Cross examined by Mr. Gould: I had a glass of ale; I might have had four or five glasses before that took place. Several respectable witnesses were called, whose evidence appeared to exonerate my defendant Maloney from the charge of assault. Mr. Burge especially, into whose shop the parties went, stated that he saw no blows, but a scuffle, in which the parties fell, and in doing so broke a glass case, by which, he believed, Small's face was cut. Their worships decided that the case was proved against the three defendants, and they were each fined £5. On their leaving the court, a subscription was immediately made, and the amounts were given to the parties. Mr. Rober a conducted the prosecution. This case excited a great deal of interest, and lasted several hours.

ADJOURNED LICENSING MEETING.—The magistrates granted certificates to the following applicants:—Laughlan Buggy, for a house at Cabramatta; John Harsall, Bankstown; William Pike, for the Shepherd Inn, Macquarie-street, Parramatta; John Hyney, Lansdowne Bridge; John Worlington, Bedlam Point; Patrick Carmichael, Sydney Road; Frederick Mathews, Church-street, Parramatta; William Thompson, Liverpool; Julia Ellison, George street, Parramatta; William Stone, Railway Station; Edward Frankling, Church-street, Parramatta.

THE REV. J. J. M'CLENNAN, R.C.C.—This gentleman, who has by his kind solicitude for the welfare of the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion in this town for several years past, gained himself the good will and affection not only of his own flock but of many other parties, is about to remove from Parramatta to Sydney. This is regretted by such as have worked with him in committees for the welfare of the the poor and destitute.

THE TRAMROADS.—A report has gained ground here, within the last few days, to the effect that his Excellency Sir W. Denison has given orders for the surveying of the intended tramroad line. The report affords no small gratification to the inhabitants, whilst it gives proof of his Excellency's not having forgotten his promise to favourably consider our wants. The project will well repay the Government in the high value that must accrue to the Domain, whenever that valuable land is thrown into the market, as well as the appreciation of the properties of these old inhabitants who have spent their all in the improvements of this rising town.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER.

(*From Wednesday's Maitland Mercury.*)

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

THE official declaration of the poll for the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter took place yesterday, at the Court-house, East Maitland. Punctually at twelve o'clock, the Returning Officer, W. K. Child, Esq., came forward, and having stated that he had examined the returns from the ten polling places, declared Messrs. Scott, Piddington, and Hely to have been duly elected as the representatives of the counties. The number of votes recorded for each of the candidates respectively were as follows:—

	Scott.	Piddington.	Hely.	Douglass.	Bowman.	Rotton.
East Maitland	231	201	243	175	65	37
Newcastle ...	234	212	97	68	93	14
Singleton ...	132	82	7	63	70	114
Wollombi ...	63	71	81	48	13	66
Black Creek	29	26	19	18	7	18
Mount Vincent	23	24	14	1	18	0
Jerry's Plains	18	13	4	5	18	18
Gosford ...	39	44	58	9	8	0
St. Albans ...	30	31	32	2	9	1
Mangrove Creek	2	2	24	0	0	0
Total ...	821	706	574	389	289	250

Mr. SCOTT then rose amidst cheering, and said that, having been placed by the electors at the head of the poll, he felt it his duty to be the first to address them; and this was an advantage, for he could say that of the six candidates that had come forward, not one had used any artifice, or sought to elevate himself by the abasement of another. From the large number of votes recorded, he could safely state that this was not a hole and corner constituency. The Solicitor-General had said that he would never stand for a hole and corner constituency. Ample apology had been since made for that expression; but he alluded to it now because he knew that what was nearest the heart soon found utterance by the lips. In looking back from the time when the Council was first established to the present, it might be seen that the interests of Sydney had had a larger share of attention than the wants of the colony. When anything was wanted by that town, there were always so many Sydney members, who could not get rid of their impressions of its importance, that the want was quickly supplied; whilst even the money for the roads of the country was granted grudgingly. If the carriage wheel of a gentleman in Sydney sunk into a rut, the papers would be full of complaints about the state of the roads, repairs would at once be set about, and on roads, too, that led nowhere. Whereas he believed that out here had even a dray, with its bullocks and loading, disappeared, nothing would have been heard of it, and no representative would have urged the repairs required. But he trusted that the interests of the country would be better represented in the new Parliament; that justice would be done to Sydney and the country also. He would briefly allude to a remark made on the day of nomination. An antagonistic feeling towards the Roman Catholic religion had then been attributed to him, and he now alluded to this to disabuse the minds of those present. What was born in the bone was bred in the flesh, and he would therefore show what course he had previously pursued. As far back as the year 1824-5, when the Catholic Emancipation question was agitating the whole of England, he had gone to Cambridge, to record the vote to which he was entitled as a member of the senate of that University, in favour of Sir John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, whose exertions contributed greatly to the passing of the Emancipation Bill. This, he thought, would be a guarantee of his future advocacy of toleration and civil and religious liberty. On his arrival, twenty-five years ago, the country was thickly wooded, and scarcely a house was to be seen. Looking at the improvements made since that time, what might not be expected as the result of those effected in a similar period to come? In view of such facts as these—that the bank of England looked out for the gold exports of the colony; that they affected the bullion market at home; and that there was now about an Australian man-of-war—he might safely say that this would, ere long, be a free and glorious country. He thanked the electors for having placed him so far a-head on the list. It was not only gratifying to his ambition, but would put him in a position to advocate their interests more strenuously.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was loudly cheered. "He knew it was customary to congratulate the successful member on his return. He craved permission to reverse the compliment, and to congratulate the independent electors of the counties on their achievement of a great triumph. When first solicited to become a candidate, he felt sure that the electoral roll of Northumberland and Hunter comprised the names of men of high principle and integrity—men who knew their duties and their rights, and who would dare to maintain them; men whom intimidation would not force to vote against the dictates of their consciences. He had not been disappointed by the result. This district was scarcely second to any other in the colony; and the triumph achieved was signal and extraordinay. The gentleman at the head of the poll, whom he hoped he might call his honorable friend, had polled within twelve the highest number of votes at any county election. He himself, with this exception, and that also of another gentleman of long standing, had more votes recorded in his favour than any other candidate; and it was on public principles alone that he had come forward. It had been said that the opposition to the Constitution was the mere whisper of a faction. This election would prove, however, that the two-thirds clause, and the nominee upper house, were condemned by the country at large; and by no constituency more than by that he now had the honour to represent. Of the three members returned, not one was a "fair trial" man. They were all pledged to oppose the obnoxious clauses which were the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Wentworth's bill. Mr. Scot had alluded to the inherent partiality for Sydney felt by members from that town. He disclaimed any such partiality, and would advocate even-handed justice towards all. He was surprised at the attempt (he alluded to Mr. Macleay) to set one class against another. Classes were so interwoven, that from an injury to one all must suffer. All knew the old fable of the belly and the members; and he had hoped that ton great advances had been made in political economy to find one class set against another. He would consider himself as one of the fifty-four representatives of New South Wales, and would not be the tool or delegate of a class. It degraded the functions of a representative to become the attorney for a class. He was sick of the phrases "mining interest," "agricultural interest," "commercial interest"—the interest of all, without distinction of sect or calling, appeared to be forgotten, but this was the interest he would aspire to represent. It was a strong proof of political heterodoxy to seek to elevate one interest at the expense of another. He thanked the electors for the handsome manner in which they had supported him. He had no property in the county, though he had in other places; but property qualification was not a requisite here. He would act for the benefit of the colony at large, and with respect to local affairs, he would do all he could to forward them, as was the duty of every representative. He then concluded with the expression of his cordial thanks for the distinction conferred on him.

Mr. HELY was also received with cheers. He hoped that the fact of his suffering under an attack of influenza would be an excuse for his not speaking at the length he would have wished. He offered his sincere thanks to the electors for the position in which they had placed him—an untried man. In certain quarters he had met with opposition, and had been accused of coalition. He disclaimed any coalition throughout the election; he had stood on his own merits—such as they were. Several of the supporters of Dr. Douglass had offered to vote for him also; and it was not likely that he would refuse those votes on account of the candidate with whom they were to be shared; he was the rather thankful for them. This it was that had given a show of coalition. It had been said that he was elected on grounds of old association, and not for his own merits. He would at once take the bull by the horns, and say that he was proud to have been elected on grounds of association rather than of merit. At the dissolution of the first Parliament, whether it take place after a long or short time, he would be able to come forward and take his stand on his own merits. He hoped, then, to find Messrs. Scott and Piddington again amongst the representatives of the constituency—for he looked forward to the establishment of a fuller representation by that time. He thanked the electors generally, and in particular the seven who had voted for him at Singleton—a place he had not visited—for he felt as proud of them as of the 243 who had voted for him at East Maitland.

Mr. BOWMAN stood in a different position to the gentlemen who had just spoken. He was the beaten candidate; but though beaten he would return thanks to those who had come forward and given him their votes unasked. There were others who had not voted for him, but had acted according to their conscience, and to such he would give all credit. Others, he felt, there were, who had not voted for him, because they dared not. They had voted against their consciences, and with them he would sympathise. He was now free once more, and he would repeat his sincere thanks for the support he had received.

Mr. CHAMBERS stepped forward amidst pretty general expressions of disapprobation, with a few cheers. He heard the hisses, and he knew they were not meant for him. He came to return thanks on behalf of Dr. Douglass, who had been an inmate at his house. He had been requested to return thanks to whom thanks were due, and they were due to all. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that hereafter the Doctor would cease to be branded with the charge of harshness used thirty years ago. This was only an election saying. If men's actions of thirty years back were all to be thrown on their backs at once, they would need to be broad indeed to bear them. But he would turn to the good acts of Dr. Douglass. Even in England it might be seen that Mr. Lowe was introducing the partnership law, which the colony owed to the Doctor; and England, and the whole world eventually, would follow the example set by what had been a penal colony, in making public executions to cease; and this was the work of Dr Douglass years back. He would return thanks on his behalf. [Mr. Chambers's concluding sentence was lost in a confusion of sounds more easily imagined than described.]

Mr. PRITCHARD: We do not look at what Dr. Douglass did thirty years ago, but at his conduct and votes during the five years he sat in the Council.

Mr. ROTTON, who was cheered heartily, as an old friend, said that he had only just arrived from Singleton, and had not heard the previous speeches. He blamed himself for not having canvassed for votes, and believed that if he had the result might have been different. He would return thanks to those who had voted for him. He had not asked a vote from any one. He looked upon the two hundred and fifty who had come forward for him, as his friends. They would not have done so otherwise: and therefore he considered he was in a better position than some of the candidates who had canvassed. The result had been a lesson to him. He would state his determination to stand again, should there be another election in two years. He was beaten, but the beaten horse might run again. He would then do as he ought now to have done—he would ask for votes, for that which was not worth the asking was not worth the having. He returned his best thanks to the personal friends who had supported him with their votes, and hoped when he tried again that he would meet with better luck.

Mr. SCOTT then proposed, and Mr. PIDDINGTON seconded, a vote of thanks for the returning officer, for his able and impartial conduct during the election.

Mr. CHILD, in returning thanks, pleaded his present indisposition as an excuse for brevity. He took occasion to allude to complaints that had been made respecting defects in the electoral roll. For these he was not answerable. The roll was made up by the chief constable, and handed to the magistrates, from whom he received it, without possessing any authority to alter it in any way. The list had also been hung up for public inspection, and votes, if worth having, were worth the trouble of getting. As to the taking down the hustings, he had given no distinct order to that effect, but when he paid the builder for its erection he had said he would not use it again; and all would agree that the accommodation within the court-house, on the present occasion, was ample. In acknowledging the compliments that had been paid him, he would only say that he had endeavoured to do his duty.

After three cheers for the returning officer, three for the candidates, and three for the Queen, the meeting dispersed. The greatest good temper was manifested throughout.

GOULBURN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A CROWN land sale was held at the Court-house, on Monday, the 21st instant. The property offered for sale consisted of town and country lots, which had been previously put up, but had either been forfeited or withdrawn. For the town lots, the bidding was spirited, but there were only three put up, for which, considering the situations, good prices were realised.

Allot. 17, sec. 61, Mr. Woodward, £15 10s.
" 6, " 105, Stewert .. 31 10
" " 10, J. Bull .. 45 0

For the country lots, there was no offer, the land being badly situated, is almost useless. We think that, instead of allotting out sections of land of no use to any body, thus putting the country to expense and purchasers to trouble, a selection should be made of the best lands in the district, for which the full value, and perhaps more, would be obtained. There are many allotments in the town of Goulburn still unmeasured, particularly some in the neighbourhood of the Yass road and the old township. The great drawback to the sale of land is the extreme delay in issuing the grants to the purchasers, many of whom have to wait upwards of two years. No doubt this defect, which is one of the easiest to remove, will in a short time be remedied. We do not see why the grants cannot be filled in in the office of the Crown Lands Commissioners, and simpler forms of registry adopted.

On Monday, a man employed at the tan-yard of Edward Davis, was brought before the police magistrate and Mr. Maitland, charged with stealing leather. It appears that on the previous evening the man was seen by Wyatt, the constable, with a side of leather, applying for admission at the door of a house in Auburn-street. The constable's suspicions being aroused, he enquired of defendant where he had obtained it, when the latter stated he was sent thither with it by Mrs. Davis, the wife of his employer, who instructed him to leave the leather and to bring back grog. Wyatt, not being satisfied with this explanation, took him into custody. Defendant made the same statement to the Bench in his defence as that made by him to the constable, but he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in Goulburn gaol.

The annual meeting of Justices for the granting publicans' licenses was held on Friday. The Magistrates present were the Police Magistrate and Messrs. Maitland and Thorn. Licenses were granted to all, with the exception of two whose houses were not completed, and three whose applications were postponed until to-day (Tuesday), viz., Lazarus Cohen, for having permitted gambling in his house; James Jones, for having been found guilty, at one of the Courts of Quarter Session, of an assault; and Thomas Moran, for having purchased a horse of a notorious horse-stealer at one-third its value. Observations were also made as to the uncleanliness and bad management of several houses—but the respective parties promising to remedy these defects their licenses were granted. We are glad to find our worthy chief constable has been paying attention to these houses since his appointment, as from his remarks to the Bench on each application being brought under notice, it appeared he is perfectly acquainted with the doings of each house, and its occupiers. On Tuesday, the applications, the consideration of which was postponed, were granted.

Blight is very prevalent in this district, in many instances a whole family being afflicted with it. Scarce any one manages to escape without getting a touch of this epidemic. It is very common for parties troubled with the complaint, to come a distance of upwards of one hundred miles to the medical men resident here for advice. They are, in consequence, fully occupied. Until recently the great majority of patients to be treated for the sandy blight resided beyond Yass, but now this district has unfortunately come in for its full share.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Sabbath School was celebrated on Monday, by a treat to the children, and a public meeting of the friends of Sabbath School instruction. The previous day two sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Anguin, after which it was intended that collections should have been made. Owing to the very inclement state of the weather in the evening the collection was postponed until next Sunday, when it is hoped a large contribution will be made. In the afternoon, the children of the school were examined by Mr. Anguin in the presence of a large number of their parents and friends, who appeared gratified at the advancement made during the past twelve months. The answers given by the children to the questions put by their examiner were generally correct, and those in the senior classes seemed proficient in giving the chapter and verse from Scripture, of passages proving the several doctrines laid down in the catechism. After the examination the prizes were awarded, many of which were large and valuable books. On Monday afternoon, the children, about eighty in number, accompanied by their teachers, and many friends, went into the bush, where they spent the afternoon very pleasantly, enjoying themselves with all sorts of juvenile amusements. The bleakness of the weather was a great incentive to the full exercise of those more active sports common among youth. Refreshments, in the shape of tea, cake, and nuts, were bountifully provided. All seemed to participate in the pleasure of the treat, and returned to their homes with gladdened hearts, only to look forward to its renewal at the next anniversary.

In the evening the public meeting was held, in the chapel, at which there was a good attendance. The proceedings were opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer. The chair was taken by Mr. William Davies, the respected superintendent of the school. The report, having been read, stated the present number of children on the books to be 94, being a slight increase over that at the close of the preceding year. The largest number on the books at any one time during the year was 110; the average attendance being two-thirds of the number on the books. The report complained of the want of teachers, which was the more to be regretted, as with very little exertion a large addition might be made to the number of scholars. It was proposed during the present year to erect a schoolroom. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Davies and Anguin. Several other gentlemen were to have been present and addressed the meeting, but from sundry unforeseen circumstances they were prevented. Another hymn having been sung, the meeting concluded with prayer.

THE MILLS.—The prices are the same as previously quoted. Flour, £25 and £23 per ton; wheat, 8s. per bushel; bran, 1s. 6d. per bushel.

MELBOURNE AS IT IS.

SOMEWHAT less than twenty years ago, the immense Bay of Port Phillip was unused and untenanted; the ebb and flow of its tides were the same as now, but the whirlpools at its Heads had been hardly cut by a keel, and the ripple which at present washes up to noisy Sandridge, broke then upon a beach as desolate as the plain of Shinar. Silence was lord of all, save when rebelled against by the howl of the Corroboree, or the shriek of some demagogue of a sea-mew, who, like his human brethren, always shrieks the loudest out of place. Since then by what a Babel of sounds has the silence of that Bay been broken; by the cry of the sailor, the cheer of the emigrant, the crack of the whip, the scream of the railway, and the notes of the "Swate warbler Kate." Twenty years ago, no St. Kilda or Brighton were stretched out like arms along the eastern shore to greet the comer, nor could the eye trace the curl of the Geelong steamers' smoke in the west. Station Peak, Mount Macedon, and all the dipping hills to the north of Melbourne looked up to heaven alone, for the earth was a blank beneath them. Melbourne and its glories like an enormous jewel so close before the eyes of the world, that the world saw it not; it was despised and rejected; it was held to be the Antipodes of everything noble or fine; jest without raciness, a weed, a stone out of which nothing could be wrung. In the sight of the great world, it was but a place for crime and bankruptcy, such being good enough for it; a place for the prodigal, and he who wished to be forgotten; for the half-savage grower of wool, and the kangaroo; but never to be held as a site for power, or wealth, or talent: those being legs it could never stand on.

But years are wonderful things: Time said to Gold, "We will build us a city I have done my work, it is now your turn"; and as Byron awoke one morning and found himself famous, so did Melbourne awake; and found herself a lady among the nations. Gold stretched his hand over her, and, as it had been a lovephiltre, she was loved by many lovers with a great love instead of scorn; the chief men of the earth did merchandise with her; her marts were packed with their goods, her harbour became a forest with their ships; it was a surfeit of prosperity,—but a cruel nightmare followed. Lanes opened out into streets, huts into mansions; hundreds into thousands; thousands into hundreds of thousands. It was enough to turn the head of a wiser town than Melbourne; and she grew giddy, and said, "I am a queen, and will live for ever;" her children spoke of her over the earth as the town of towns, and jeered at an one who dared to draw a comparison. Gold and Melbourne were synonymous; gold was ever thing, and of everything; it was a fever, a mania, a bubble blown by laughing gas, which set us all mad before the faces of each other. The proud man and the meek man, the gentle and the simple, were all affected by the intoxication; from those who chariot it through the world, down to the hewers of wood and drawers of water, all saw as much yellow as a jaundiced patient. Many got the lust of their hearts, and spent it on other lusts; many grew rich and poor again in a breath by misplacing wealth; others sickened and fainted from disappointment; and thousands grappled the gold which only served to gild their coffin-lids, and tell the worms—what fools we are.

At this time Melbourne bloomed like a peony rose; to the eye large, red, and blowsy; but the stem which supported all this appearance was but frail. The night of dissipation had passed, and the morning of repentance and headache and casting up accounts began to dawn. At first it was the fashion to disregard this new light on the subject, the golden orgie was not to be broken up by a passing meteor; and Melbourne, like Juliet, having passed the night so pleasantly, did not wish to be disturbed; and therefore swore it was the nightingale, and not the lark that sang. But away at length went subterfuge; the stormy day broke, and Melbourne with it; people began to see each other's stature clearly, and a man then found his neighbour had not the height of a tree, but that the phrenzy of the night had bewildered his own eyes.

Yet, wonderful city, there was something which brought her through all this wreck to the present time: the bowstring had broken, but the tough ash was still intact.

From the dust and ashes into which the terrible revulsion sent her, she is now rearing her head again, slower but surer than at first. Well was it for her, she was bridled in her headlong career to ruin; once she might have been called the Prodigal, so lavish, so unseemly was she in her spendthrift season; no sum was too great for her to waste,—no sea of figures too deep, as she thought, for the sounding line of her wealth. But the evil days came upon her, and she awoke a sadder and a wiser she.

Walking through the streets of Melbourne we see much to be wondered at; much that shows us how great a power of imitation she has. Everything there has a new gloss upon it: we see none of the swarms of street children we do in Sydney; nor the huddling together of houses we have here; nor the long chain of drays; nor the desultory pavement, worn as though the heel of the usurer had stamped upon it from immemorial time; nor those old-maid, dreamy looking houses, which in the first days of the colony were constructed half on the Indian style, with verandahs and jalousies, and a hankering after lightness, and a sympathy for whiteness. Instead of such, we have large solid buildings; wide regular streets, virgin pavements; together with Tattersall's and the Arcade, and the first Cremorne; but with all its havings, men of Sydney, Melbourne has not the wealth of walking, and good air, and green grass, and waving trees, which our matchless Domain and Gardens afford to us. But Melbourne holds possessions in the domain of wit superior to ourselves: she owns a *Punch* not to be laughed at, yet worthy of being laughed at. His wit and humour, with the subtle pickings up of passing events, are most ludicrous yet instructive; his quietly cruel appeals to Parliament for better grammar; the wink of his eye, and the set of that cabbage-tree hat; and the drollery with which he seems to shake when worrying a good subject, are scarcely to be surpassed; it is well there is a little oasis in the newspaper desert there. But, alas! for us, we seem to have lost all our humour, or never had any. Our law-givers need stand in no fear of any sarcastic public tendencies in this latitude; the fool and the knave, the monopolising aristocrat and the still more tyrannic democrat, may laugh at our very prosy noses without any fear of a cut across the hams. Several friends of ours may fancy they can speak, without any Punch setting his dog Toby at them, to show they cannot even bark grammatically. It is a want this, a gap in our state which requires filling up; but if Sydney be true to herself it will remain a want; we do not fill up gaps here; if any town be held to be superior to Sydney, she simply laughs and falls back into her harbour.

D. P.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANAC FOR 1856

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—A veterinary surgeon, whose commission will bear date the first of April, is about to be appointed to every Regiment of Horse Marines.

HIGH ART.—The highest specimens of Art in London are undoubtedly Sir James Thornhill's paintings in the dome of St. Paul's.

HAPPY LAND.—An ingenuous youth said he shou'd like to go to school in Scotland because he understood it was the Land of Cakes.

CONTAGION.—Several young ladies who were accustomed to sit under a popular preacher became, consequently, much affected.

MOORS' MELODIES.—The cry of the grouse, the bark of the dogs, the crack of the guns.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held to-day, at three o'clock. The report of the select committee on the Insolvent Laws was further considered, and the Chamber adjourned until Thursday next, at three p.m. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another part of our paper.

The Jennette arrived to-day from New York, with a cargo consisting of 160 tierces, 40 half-tierces, 120 cases of tobacco; and 1500 barrels of flour. The Stadt Utrecht arrived from Amsterdam with a cargo of barley, salt, cheese, butter, and candles.

During the last few days we have had a large addition to our stocks, both of general merchandise and liquids, by the arrival of four ships from London, and one from the Clyde. The following is a summary of their several cargoes, the value of which amounts to £181,096. The principal items are drapery and spirits:—

The Ashburton, from London: Cotton goods, £14344; woollen, £1070; linen, £544; muslins, £25; silks, £440; millinery, £1139; hosiery, £835; haberdaskery, £2261; wearing apparel, £3614; blankets, £1431; hats and mantles, £110; wrought leather and oilcloth, £899; stationery, £693; upholstery, £90; iron bedsteads, £255; tinware, £120; brushware and toys, £79; pianos, musical instruments, and clocks, £754; flint glass, china, and earthenware, £500; twine, woolpacks, and bags, £552; ships stores, £240; canvas, £148; saddlery, £420; agricultural implements, £150; paints, £168; linseed oil, 1333 gallons; turpentine, 50 gallons; varnish, £89; ironmongery, £1717; bar, rod, and hoop iron, 108½ tons; shot, 2½ tons; tin plates, £12; nails, 6 tons 6 cwt.; zinc and steel, 8 tons; provisions, £528; oats, 100 quarters; butter, 311 cwt.; cured fish, £82; oilmen's stores and groceries, £1266; salt, 30 tons; candles, 94 cwt.; soap, 6 cwt.; perfumery, £290; confectionary, £214; apothecary ware, £13; whiting, 3 tons; blacking, 90 barrels; gunpowder, 7 cwt.; raisins, currants, almonds, French plums, and figs, 461 cwt.; carraway seed, 20 cwt.; tobacco, 9628 lbs; brandy, 4180 gallons; rum, 10,137 gallons; geneva, 2970 gallons; British spirits, 208 gallons; perfumed spirits, 8 gallons; red wine, 1652 gallons; white wine, 720 gallons; beer in bulk, 75 barrels; beer in glass, 41 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £27,818.

Star of Peace, from London: Cotton goods, £5971; woollens, £1782; linens, £1700; cotton and woollen, £269; muslins, £227; silks, £642; millinery, £5458; hosiery, £2519; haberdashery, £3947; apparel, £15,710; blankets, £795; carpets, rugs, and covers, £2076; hats and caps, £1375; shawls and mantles, £678; small wares, £70; wrought leather, £7691; oil cloth, £60; waterproof goods, £60; books and stationery, £1363; upholstery, £359; iron bedsteads, £263; tin ware, £90; brushware and papier mache goods, £707; clocks and watches, £245; flint glass, china, and earthenware, £252; cordage and bags, £457; ships' stores, £60; canvas, £1205; sadlery, £1738; agricultural implements, £78; paints, £174; linseed oil, 1500 gallons; turpentine, 500 gallons; tools and cutlery, £899; fire-arms, £240; ironmongery, £1792; rod and sheet iron, 153 tons 14 cwt.; copper, 5 tons; tin, £200; nails, 8 tons 19 cwt.; zinc and steel, 9 tons 8 cwt.; bacon and hams, 3 cwt.; provisions, £511; cheese, 89 cwt.; hops, 86 cwt.; cured fish, £190; oilmen's stores and groceries, £1474; candles and soap, 48 cwt.; perfumery, £117; confectionery, £394; apothecary-ware, £288; blacking, 43 barrels; raisins, currants, almonds, and figs, 466 cwt. 2 qrs.; liquorice juice, 29 cwt.; tobacco, 568 lbs.; brandy, 6696 gallons; rum, 11,054 gallons; geneva, 3460 gallons; white wine, 2089 gallons; beer in bulk, 975 barrels beer; in glass, 149 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £79,293.

Maitland, from London: Brushware, £12; clocks and watches, £25; china and earthenware, £200; slates, 106 tons; linseed oil, 100 gallons; rape oil, 50 gallons; turpentine, 50 gallons; ironmongery, £81; bar and sheet iron, 33 tons 8 cwt; galvanized iron, 11 tons 10 cwt.; copper, 2 tons 17 cwt.; nails, 4 tons 4 cwt.; cement, £50; brandy, 291 gallons; rum, 4675 gallons; British spirits, 2510 gallons; red wine, 1432 gallons; beer in bulk, 228 barrels; beer in glass, 50 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £4494.

Speedy, from London: Cotton goods, £9548; woollens, £2404; linen, £918; cotton and woollen, £82; silk and cotton, £70; silks, £1784; millinery, £3876; hosiery, £1383; haberdashery, £5216; cotton and linen shirts, £612; apparel, £6552; blankets, £2172; carp

THE FINE ARTS.—To Picture Dealers, Connoisseurs, and others.—Just landed, ex City of Bristol.—High-class Oil Paintings, and Engravings, now on view, To be viewed for a few days only, a large and varied assortment of

Oil paintings
Engravings
Water colour drawings
Prints
Pencil sketches, &c., &c.,

being, without doubt, the finest collection ever imported to this colony, and comprising some very choice specimens of ancient and modern works by the most eminent artists.

This collection was originally selected with great care and regardless of cost, by a well-known connoisseur in Scotland, and procured from some of the most celebrated galleries in England and the Continent.

The public are respectfully invited to view the above, which will be found well worthy their inspection, and which must be sold immediately at very low prices.

Cata'ogues and further particulars can be obtained at the Stores of the undersigned, where the collection is now on view from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

W. MACDONALD, general importer, Macquarie-place.

PIANOFORTES.—D. BUIST and SON have much pleasure to announce to the musical public that they (by their kind patronage) still continue to carry on the business of Pianoforte Tuning, Repairing, &c., at their old establishment, 19, Bridge-street. D. BUIST and SON would also return their sincere thanks for the support they have received for the last five years, and beg to assure them that no effort on their part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-street.

EX WALTER HOOD, Star of Peace, and Speedy.—The undersigned are now landing
Printed druggets
Tapestry carpets
Kidderminster ditto
Velvet pile ditto
Hearth rugs
Cocoanut mats and matting
Wax cloths
Blankets
Flannels
Green baizes
Moreens
Damasks
Worsted table covers
Rough browns
Ticks
Sheeting calicoes
Diapers
Cambric handkerchiefs
Millinery bonnets
Cap fronts
Widow's and dress caps
Ladies' underclothing
Cloth and velvet mantles
Cashmere opera cloaks
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Polka jackets
Parasols
Umbrellas
White calico shirts
Regatta ditto
Printed flannel ditto
Scotch twill
Shirt collars
Silks
Ribbons
Crapes
Velvet and silk trimmings
Stays.

KEEP and PARSONS, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, ex Star of Peace, and Speedy—
5 tons Muntz's P.
100 cases bottled fruits
25 cases ½ sardines
240 kegs white lead
100 drums oil
50 ditto turps
1 case books
24 ditto hats and caps
43 bales navy canvas
17 ditto moleskin trousers
25 packages pilot coats, trousers, &c.
30 ½-tierces Shellard's tobacco
300 cases cognac brandy.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.
Counting House, 213, George-street.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—This Machine will thrash 150 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD HERALD Office.

EX SPEEDY, and for SALE by the undersigned—
9 hogsheads superior pale sherry
26 quarter-casks ditto ditto
4 pipes fine old port
7 hogsheads ditto ditto
22 quarter-casks ditto ditto
200 cases Lowndes' old tom
800 bundles hoop iron, 1½, 1½, 1½, ¾
6 bales 10-lb. woolpacks
10 ditto hosiery
200 cases oilmen's stores
10 barrels currants
5 carotels ditto
10 cases, 420 ¼-drums, fig s
180 boxes muscatels
40 cases Colman's starch
27 ditto ground chicory
30 casks carbonate of soda.

RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

ON SALE at the Waterloo Warehouse, No. 390, George-street,
Assorted thread
36 inch grey calico
9-6 white shirting
Blue twilled regatta
Moleskins
Jersey frocks, white and blue
Striped frocks
Lambs' wool frocks
Lambs' wool pants
Lambs' wool hose and half hose
Assorted blankets
Shepherds' blankets, 60 x 80
Indigo blue counterpanes
Bleached cotton diaper rugs
Fancy regatta shirts
Scotch twill shirts
Striped shirts
Duck and Ticklenburg trousers
Moleskin trousers
Pilot cloth trousers
Pilot riding jackets
Chesterfield and pilot coats
Gents' doe and cloth coats, assorted
Pea coats
Duffle wrappers
3-bushel sacks
Sail and tarpaulin canvass
Dray covers
Men's strong nailed boots, tipped and hobbed
Assorted saddlery and harness
Assorted hankerchiefs
1-5 quart tumblers
Cut wines
Assorted glass ware
Rowland and Sons' perfumery
Fancy clocks and pictures
Stockholm pitch and tar
Coir rope.

D. COOPER AND CO.

SUPERIOR Single and Double Wrought Iron English Ploughs, &c.
FOR SALE, 3 single wrought iron ploughs, complete
3 double ditto ditto
4 harrows

Apply to Mr. ALDERTON, at the Australian Agricultural Company's Office, Church-hill.

EX SPEEDY and STAR OF PEACE.—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Brandy, vieux cognac, in quarters and hogsheads
Geneva, key brand
Demerara rum, 30 o.p.
Corrugated galvanized iron, 22 and 24 gnage
Muntz's patent metal and nails
Borrodaile's patent sheathing felt
Oakum, white lead, and red lead
Navy canvas and woolpacks
Saddlery, brooms, and brushes
Europe rope, 2½ and 3 inch, seaming twine
Evans' bottle ale and porter, in 4 dozen casks
Sherry wines, in bulk and bottle
Roll and flour of sulphur, bluestone
Chain cables, 1 and 1¼ inch
Watertight bluchers and napoleons
Lyndon's felling axes, Australian axes
Colman's starch, liquorice, annatto, &c.
L. and S. SPYER, and CO., Wynyard-square.

CANNEL COAL price 40s. per ton.; delivered in the city. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

TO BE DISPOSED OF a Baker's Business, doing a first-rate Trade. Enquire of Mr. BERRY, Royal Oak Hotel, Pitt-street.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Gavanized Tinned Sheet-iron (Morewood and Rogers' Patent), in straight and curved sheets, assorted, from 5 feet to 8 feet in length by 2 feet wide. From the great strength of the metal when in this shape, a verandah made of corrugated galvanized iron requires no rafters or under ceiling of any kind, but only wall and front plates. The sheets are fastened together by nuts and screws. This kind of verandah has a particularly light and ornamental appearance, especially with the curved shape, and is very durable. E. E. WEEKES and CO., fromongers, George-street, Sydney, agents for the manufacturers.

LIVERPOOL.—TO BE SOLD by auction at an early date, unless disposed of by private contract, an allotment of land in the town of Liverpool, opposite the College, and close to the railway terminus. For particulars address to C. X., to the care of Mr. Goertz, Liverpool.

ROSENDALE CEMENT.—Fifty Barrels of the above desirable article, now landing, ex Oneida, and for SALE by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

WYNYARD HOUSE, 240, George-street. — Winter Mantles.—Just received, ex Walter Hood, (5) five cases of Velvet and Cloth Mantles, all of the newest and most elegant designs. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' list of cheap DRAPERY for MONDAY next, and during the Week—
Gala plaids, 9½d. per yard
Cachmere dresses, 3s. 11d. each
Double width figured alpacas, 6½d. per yard
Yard-wide longcloth, 2½d. per yard
Double width sheeting, 8½d. per yard
Rich satin stripe ruby dresses, 8s. 9d. for 12 yards
Rich alpaca robes, 6s. 11d. each
Real Witney blankets, 7s. 9d. per pair
Large white counterpanes, 2s. 11d. each
With a variety of useful and cheap drapery.
62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened several cases of Velvet and Cloth Mantles for MONDAY next. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' list of cheap FURS now on SALE—
Young ladies' squirrel riding boas, 3s. 6d.
Young ladies' Polish sable, 3s. 11d.
The new seaside boas, 18½d.
American sables, 3s. 6d.
Large squirrel Queen's boas, 5s. 6d.
Large Polish sables, 3s. 11d.
Large American sables, 4s. 9d.
Swansdown riding boas, 5s. 11d.
Ermine riding boas, 3s. 11d.
With cuffs to match every boa.
62 (late 95), King-street.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, 226, George-street.—C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH beg to direct the attention of their customers to their present stock of seasonable goods, knowing the prices will give every satisfaction.
French merinos and French twills
Coburgs and orleans
Cashmere and delaine dresses
French lustres and alpaca robes
Ditto merino embroidered robes
Hoyle's best prints
White and grey calicos
Ditto ditto sheetings
Table damasks, diapers, and huckabacks
Habit shirts, collars, and sleeves
Stays, hosiery, gloves, and neckties
Also a large assortment of ladies' bonnets and mantles

HATS.
Christy's and Townend's best black hats

White, regatta, and Scotch twill shirts
Lambswool and merino vests
Black cloth and doeskin coats
Fancy ditto ditto
Pilot cloth and beaver ditto
Black and fancy doeskin trousers
Woollen, cord, and moleskin ditto
Black and fancy doeskin vests
Super black cloth ditto
Boys' clothing, in great variety
Blankets, flannels, rugs, and counterpanes
Doeskins, tweeds, and moleskins
Ticks, Scotch twills, and osnaburgs
Also, a large assortment of perfumery.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and CRAVATS.
Best Paris kid gloves
Cambric and silk handkerchiefs
Patent merino shirts and drawers, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

JUST OPENED, ex Walter Hood.—
French merinos, finest qualities
French merinos, embroidered
New styles in winter dresses
Mantle trimmings, in plush and velvet.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 246, George-street.
12-4 linen and fine cotton sheetings
Horrocks', Miller and Co.'s longcloths
Furniture dimities and fringes
Embroidered Swiss muslin curtains
Superior printed cloth table covers
8-4 and 10-4 double damask linens
Brown and grey damask crumb cloths
9-4 to 12-4 Witney blankets
13-4 extra fine merino ditto, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

CHEAP SILKS.—
Rich Black Silks (all silk), 21s. for 14 yards
Rich Black Glacé Silks, 27s. 6d. for 14 yards
Rich Black Satins, 35s. for 14 yards
Extra Rich French Satins, 42s. for 14 yards
Checked and Striped Glacé Silks, 27s. 6d. for 14 yards
Flounced Silk Robes (skirts made up) very cheap.
PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

CHEAP MANTLES.—
Black Cloth Mantles, 11s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s. each
Black Velvet Mantles, 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s. each
Rich Genoa Velvet Mantles, 75s. to 200s.
PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

FRENCH MERINOES.—Real French Merinoes, from 2s. 6d. per yard. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

DOUBLE WIDTH Cobourgs, in all the new colours, from 6½d. per yard. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

CHEAP BONNET Ribbons, from 6½d. yard. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW FURS (all warranted sound)—PARRY and HALBERT beg to invite particular attention to a really choice lot of well-seasoned furs, which will be sold at half the prices hitherto charged in Sydney for seasonable goods. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Wool, silk, canvas, patterns, and every material for needlework, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking and Juvenile Clothing. Orders promptly executed at 254, George-street.

NET BONNET SHAPES, in the newest style, at 254 George-street.

VELVET ROLLS.—Rolls for the Hair, plain and beaded, wholesale and retail. 254, George-street.

FEATHERS CLEANED, dyed, and curled, at 254, George-street.

A NEW Assortment of Berlin Patterns, small designs, suitable for children, in animals, birds, figures, and landscapes. 254, George-street.

PERFUMERY, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes. 254, George-street.

HOSIERY, Algerine Braids, Beaded Gimp, and Acorn Buttons. 254, George-street.

MANTLES.—WALTHAM RUSH and CO., having made arrangements with several foreign importers for a constant supply of novelties, solicit the favour of an inspection of their stock, which they feel confident will give satisfaction, both for style and moderation in price.

Mantle, Dress, and Silk Warehouse, 86 and 88, Pitt-street.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN BONNETS, in the best taste, by first-rate artists, and of the best and newest materials. Excellence with economy.

Parisian Bonnet Warehouse, 86 and 88, Pitt-street.

THE EUGENIE ROBE.—The most elegant dress of the season, 25s. 6d. WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

LADIES' Coloured Straw Bonnets, in Swiss, French, and British Fabrics, of the newest styles, and various prices, will be landed from the Speedy, and ready for sale in a few days at the stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., wholesale manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, 216, George-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

GOLOSHES, GOLOSHES.—Ladies' gentlemen's, and children's, of every size, from 3s. 6d. a pair. Children's shoes, of every size and colour; ladies' double sole cloth boots, of every size, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street.

WINDOW GLASS, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 16 x 14, cheap. RAPHAEL, Lower George-street.

WINDOW GLASS, 18 x 14, 18 x 16, 20 x 14, 20 x 16, 20 x 18, 22 x 16, 24 x 18, cheap. RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

WINDOW GLASS, 24 x 18, 28 x 24, 30 x 24, 30 x 26, 32 x 28, 36 x 30, 42 x 36, 44 x 36. RAPHAEL'S.

LEAD PIPE, ¾, ½, ⅜ inch, cheap, and light Sheet Lead, at RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

PUBLICANS' TUMBLERS, right size, in casks, cheap, at RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

A LOT YORK HAMS, cheap. RAPHAEL'S, Lower George-street.

CORRUGATED IRON, 22 and 24 guage. Ex Star of Peace. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

EX ISABELLA AND WALTER HOOD.—For SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hall's coarse grain blasting powder, in ¼ and ⅛ kegs
FFF rifle and glass powder in canisters
Patent and wrought spikes
English grindstones
Foster's spades, arm and plough moulds
Foster's potatoe and manure forks
Foster's anvils, hand and sledge hammers.

JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American deals, flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scantling, slating battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for building purposes. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, a small fount of BREVIER, laid in cases new; also a similar quantity of BOURGEOIS, with two frames, matter bulk, &c. For terms apply to Mr. BREWER, HERALD Office.

POULTRY FOR THE MILLION.—600 head of Fowls, fit for the table, 2s. 6d. each. Pork and German sausages. H. CUMMINS, King-street.

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250 PAIRS of WATERTIGHTS for SALE, at the Australian Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 3, King-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents, and retail of most chemists throughout the colony, MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-pl.

PARTNERSHIP.—A wholesale ironmonger, retiring on account of ill health, is desirous of disposing of his share in an excellent and well-established business. This is an opportunity which rarely offers. Address X. Y. Z., Box 100, Post Office, Sydney.

FINE TEAS, landing ex Wild Wave, from Shanghae.—
300 boxes fine gunpowder
200 ditto ditto young hyson.
Spring-street, 17th April, 1856. BROWN and CO.

ASH OARS, Paddles, and Handspikes FOR SALE. T. and W. DAY, boatbuilders, No. 9, Sussex-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, SEEDSMEN, and others.—FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, a small invoice of vegetable and other seeds; a choice lot, and well-selected—comprehending several descriptions very rare, if in the colony at all. SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street, Sydney.

TO QUARRYMEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS and Others.—For SALE or Hire, a few of Henderson's patent Derrick Cranes, capable of lifting four tons.

Timber merchants, quarrymen, builders, or any parties carrying on large works, should have one or two of these cranes, by which a very great saving is effected both in labour and time.

The undersigned will superintend their erection, and set them in proper working order, and at any time attend to their removal, the only expense being for labour.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, Macquarie-place.

1000 PAIRS WINDOW SASHES, at reduced prices. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

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500 DOORS, prices greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Iron Tiles, and Corrugated Iron, at J. PARTRIDGE'S Guttering and Ridge-crossing Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

10,000 BANGOR SLATES, deal and hard battens, very cheap. Terms, cash. 22, Erskine-street.

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500 DOORS and glazed Windows, very cheap, GOODLET and CO., Victoria Steam Saw Mills.

VICTORIA STEAM SAW MILLS.—Deal and hard battens, scantling, joists, &c., cheap. Terms, cash.

15,000 FEET Hardwood Weatherboards, cheap. Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-st.

30,000 FIRE-BRICKS, laths, shingles, &c., very cheap. Terms, cash. Victoria Saw Mills.

SLATES, real Bangor; Portland Cement (English); Fire Bricks; Sheet Lead, cut to suit purchasers; Zinc and Galvanised Iron Guttering and Down Pipe—cheap, for cash. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a Boarding-House. Apply Garrick's Head, corner King and York st., Sydney.

KAURI TIMBER in prime order, and will be sold cheap in quantities to suit buyers. 20,000 feet square log, 20 to 60 feet lengths, 10,000 sawn planks, all sizes. Apply to JOSEPH WISHART, Market Wharf.

SLATES.—For SALE, cheap, ex Coronella, Circular Wharf. Lots to suit buyers.

BARRELS for SALE—about 3000. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Sewer Depot, Phillip-street North.

TOWN of LIVERPOOL.—Building Lots for SALE.—The few remaining Allotments of Land in Macquarie, Scott, and Northumberland streets, close to the entrance to the town from the Campbelltown Road are for private sale, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, land agents and auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The entire cargo of the NORA, from Singapore, comprising a general assortment of Eastern Produce, of the finest qualities, will be submitted for Positive unreserved Sale by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

*** The especial attention of the trade, shippers, country buyers, &c., is particularly directed to this favourable opportunity of laying in stocks on advantageous terms, the whole of which will be submitted in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Samples now on view.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, 211, George-street, Friday, 25th April, 1856.

SPLENDID PARK CARRIAGES for SALE.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD has just received instructions by a gentleman about to leave for England, to sell by private contract, two dashing little Phaetons, without hoods—one of them quite new, extremely light, elegant, and park-like; the other second-hand—at reduced prices. For further particulars apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, No. 13, Jamison-street.

WELSH STEAM COAL and PATENT FUEL.—On SALE by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchaseys, a quantity of very superior Welsh Steam Coal and Patent Fuel, sent out for the use of the G.S.S.S. Company's steamers. It will be delivered at Berry's Wharf, North Shore, where there is deep water and every convenience for coaling with despatch. DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE PAYING BUSINESS for SALE, privately, on easy terms.—To Naturalists and others.—The undersigned is prepared to treat liberally with any party desirous of purchasing the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, &c., &c., of one of the most lucrative businesses in the colony; together with the residue of the lease; premises situated in Hunter-street. The present proprietor is retiring from active business, having realised in a short time an ample fortune, which fact can be substantiated on reference to the books; but not wishing to leave the colony immediately, having other matters to arrange, will give every necessary information to the purchaser.

Terms, very liberal, which can be ascertained on application to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and agent, No. 258, George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate 12-horse power Portable Steam Engine, with tubular boiler, and a quantity of useful spur gearing and malleable iron shafting. If detached from its wheels, would make an excellent ferry boat engine, as it is fitted with patent link motion for working either way For further particulars apply to J. N. OXLEY, Rickham.

FARMS for LEASE.—To be LET on lease, Farms of various sizes, situate in the flourishing and highly productive district of Twofold Bay, near to Bega, Kameruka, Yaciama, the fast-rising shipping port of Merimbula, and within a short distance of Eden, from whence steamers are constantly running to Sydney. The land is of the very finest quality and highly adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, &c., &c., and will be let on grain rentals for a term of seven years. Assistance will be given to tenants to enable them to get the ground ready for the first year's crops; there is abundance of water on every farm. This district commands both the Port Phillip and Sydney markets, and vessels are constantly plying between Eden and Hobart Town, so that parties taking these farms will have the advantage of choice of three markets wherein to dispose of their produce. Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. JAMES MANNING, Kameruka, Twofold Bay; or to Mr. G. DRIVER, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.—Allotments, fronting the Parramatta Road, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station, to be LET on LEASE for 21 years. Terms, liberal. For particulars apply to RISHWORTH and CO., 218, George-street.

NOTICE to Boilers-down in the Northern Districts.—For SALE the entire plant at Johnston's Bay, known formerly as the Sydney Salting Company's, consisting of a 15 h.p. boiler, steam engine, four cylinders, refining pan, piping; and every thing requisite for steaming down 50 head of cattle, or 1000 sheep per diem. For further particulars apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
A 7-roomed Cottage and 1½ Acres of Land, Cheltenham, £700.
A 4-roomed Cottage and 6 Acres of Land, Newtown, £750.
A 4-roomed Cottage and Garden, water, &c., Surry Hills, £350.
A 4-roomed Cottage, Garden, water, &c., Balmain, £370.
A 4-roomed Cottage, garden, water, &c., Paddington, £250.
A 4-roomed Cottage and 10 Acres of Land, Lane Cove, £300.
Two Cottages and Land, Redfern, £500
One Cottage and Land, (subject to terms), Redfern £60.
A Private Residence, Redfern, £1200.
1100 Acres of Land. £7 to £10 per acre, Cook's River.
32 Acres of Land, £15 per acre, Lane Cove.
Allotments, Farms, Cottages, in every locality.
GEORGE F. BAKER, auctioneer, appraiser, opposite Mort's.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Clearing-out Sale of Blankets, Clothing, Jewellery, Work Boxes, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Witney blankets
Doeskin vests, trousers, and coats
Alpaca coats, silk vests, and other clothing
Silver watches, gold guard chains
Silver pencil cases, gold alberts
Brooches, carrings, and scarf pins
Rosewood and mahogany work boxes
Books, clocks, and sundries too numerous to insert.
Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 22nd April, 1856.
Tooth set Al. v. Bullivant.

ON MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at noon, at the defendant's residence, Golden Times' Inn, Camperdown, near Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, a quantity of household furniture, bar fittings, stock in trade of a licensed victualler, consisting of ales, wines, spirits, &c. Also, all the right and interest of the defendant in and to the lease and licence of the Golden Times. Also, all the right, title, interest, and estate, other than an equity of redemption of the above-named defendant of in and to all that parcel of land situate lying, and being at Petersham Hill, near Sydney aforesaid, and known as part of lot 39 of the Camperdown estate, bounded on the north, commencing 98 feet from the west side of Camperdown Road, by the south side of Isabella-street, and extending along the same 25 feet; on the west by a south line of 100 feet; on the south, by an east line of 25 feet; and on the east, by a north line of 100 feet to the commencing corner. Together with the messuage and dwelling-house thereon erected, containing four rooms, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

GEORGE UHR, Under Sheriff.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th April, 1856.
Tooth and another v. Perry.

ON TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at noon, at the sign of the Dungaree Inn, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the defendant's right and interest in and to the license, bar, fittings, and stock-in-trade. Also, household furniture, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

GEORGE UHR, Under Sheriff.

SATURDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.

A number of useful horses, in good condition, and many only just arrived from the country; they are thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Trials will be given for the satisfaction of purchasers.

Gigs, dog carts, drays, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

French Auction Rooms.
Preliminary Notice.
Houses and Land—Parramatta River.

F. PUISSANT has been instructed to offer for public competition, on an early day,
A splendid property, on the Parramatta River, consisting of
FOUR HOUSES, elegantly finished, suitable for large families, each having from one to two acres of land attached.

The Parramatta steamers' wharfs on the property itself; the steamers calling to and from Sydney six times a day, the trip occupying only 20 minutes.

Plans on view at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street.
Further particulars in a day or two.

Horse Sale at Parramatta.

MR. J. TAYLOR will sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, April 26th, at the Union Inn, Church-street,
Several excellent horses and mares (just arrived from the interior), all broken in to saddle and harness.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh-streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables

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Draught Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell, by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

A lot of first-class young horses suited for draught and coaching, expected to arrive from the Hunter by steamer this evening.

SATURDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

About 50 horses suited for heavy draught, coaching, and carriage work, hackneys, journey horses, &c.

First-rate young Horses.
Just arrived from the Macleay.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

Chesnut horse, 5 years old, by St. John, perfectly quiet, and thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness

Bay horse, 5 years old; an excellent saddle horse, and perfect in either gig or double harness

Brown mare, by Young Emigrant, 6 years old; a really first-class saddle mare, up to any weight, and has been in harness

Chesnut horse; 7 years old, steady and quiet, and one of the best journey horses in the colony, either in saddle or harness.

☞ These horses have just arrived from the Macleay, where they were bred by a gentleman long noted for the excellence of his horse stock. They are in good condition, and worthy of inspection.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

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Shoalhaven Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Stewart to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A small draft of well selected horses, broken to saddle and harness.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Shoalhaven horses
The usual variety of heavy and light draught carriage, gig, and saddle horses
Carriages, gigs, dog carts, spring carts
Drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Fourth Draft of Horses.
In the Estate of the late Thomas Bray, Esq.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, without the slightest reserve, at Mr. CUTTS, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 1st May,

70 head of colts and fillies, between 2 and 3 years old
Also, at the Cattle Markets, on MONDAY, 5th May,
50 mares and colts.

N.B.—The auctioneers beg to call the attention of parties requiring first-rate horse stock to the above sale, as every lot will be disposed of without the least reserve.

Heavy Draught Mares.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Rose, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Ridge's, the Royal Oak Inn, Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, at 12 o'clock,

40 very superior powerful draught mares, from the Clarence River, all unbroken.

Clearing-out Sale at Walgrove, WEDNESDAY, 21st May.
Thoroughbred Horse Stock
Lieutenant
Western Australian
Woolloomooloo
Young Camel
125 Head of Horse Stock
Cows
Dairy and Farming Utensils
Store Cattle
Pigs, Saddles, Harness, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have been instructed by Charles Roberts, Esq., (on account of his relinquishing farming), to sell by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, at 12 o'clock,

The whole of his thoroughbred and other horse stock, cattle, farming, and dairy utensils, &c., &c., &c., viz.—

Lieutenant, by Cap-a-pie out of Torsina, by Toss out of Lord Exeter's Penelope
Western Australian, 3 years, by Æther out of Alice Hawthorn
Young Camel, by the imported Camel, dam Perone, grandam Persiani, imported by H. Kater, Esq.
25 thoroughbred colts and fillies, by Cossack, Camel, and Sir Charles
100 head of hacks, jig and carriage colts, also a lot of draught horses, broken to farm and road work; 50 head of pure Durham cows, a lot of store cattle, farming utensils, ploughs, harrows, chaff-cutting and winnowing machines, dairy utensils, pigs, gig, and phaeton saddles, harness, and other articles too numerous to mention.

N.B.—The whole to be removed within a fortnight from day of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.

To Publicans and others.

MR. JAMES GANNON has received instructions from the proprietor of the Britannia Inn, corner of George and Goulburn streets, to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 25th instant,

The whole of his stock-in-trade, bar and bar-fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, kegs, measures, &c.; after which, the whole of the furniture of the dining-room, parlour, and bedrooms; also kitchen utensils, &c., and a variety of sundries too numerous to mention; after which 30 tons best New Zealand potatoes.

The sole reason for this sale is in consequence of the ill-health of the proprietor.

Bass' Burton Ale.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Three casks Bass' Burton ale, in unsound condition.
Terms, cash.

Cutlery
Japanned Cashboxes
Electro Plate and British Plate Spoons and Forks.
Bronzed Tea Urns
Plated Cruets, Snuffers, and Trays
Elegant Inlaid Trays, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, April 25th, at 11 o'clock,

Assorted cutlery
Japanned cashboxes
Electro-plated and British plate spoons and forks
Bronzed tea urns
Plated cruets, snuffers and trays, &c.
Elegant pearl inlaid japanned trays
Wire gauze dish covers
Pearl and ivory handled dessert knives and forks
In cases
Bronzed inkstands
Cut tacks
Papier mache inlaid ware
Silver everpoints, with gold pens
Daguerreotype frames
Pearl shirt buttons
Double and single barrel pistols
Gentlemen's and ladies' dressing cases, and
Other merchandise.
Terms at sale.

MR. ADRAIN will sell by auction, on the premises, in the rear of Mr. Fowler's, No. 14, Pitt-street North, on MONDAY next, April 28th,
Furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

Peremptory Sale.
By Order of the Executors.
To Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, April 25th, at eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Jno. Stokes, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, April 25th, at eleven o'clock, the whole stock consisting of the following—
Blankets
Flannels
Drab and millers' mole
Rolled shirtings
Ditto jacconets
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Linen diaper
Table linens
Nursery diapers
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Venetians
Window hollands
72 and 80 inch greys
33 and 36 ditto ditto
Horrock's shirtings
Crewdson's ditto
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
Fancy delaines
Printed cachmeres
Cachmere checks
French twills
Orleans
Coburgs
French merinos
Fancy silks
Brocaded ditto
Orientals
Fancy ditto
Parasols
Hosiery
Linen and cotton tick
Union ditto
Earlston ginghams
Scotch checks, &c.
Men's black doe coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto black paletots
Ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto holland ditto
Ditto alpacca ditto
Fancy silk and satin vests
Fancy doe ditto
Black cloth ditto
Embroidered ditto
Black and fancy doe trousers
Colonial tweed ditto
Boy's and youth's suits
Ditto mole trousers
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto cord ditto
White and regatta shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Ribbons.
THIS DAY, Friday, April 25th, at 11 o'clock.
To Drapers, Milliners, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, April 25th, at 11 o'clock,

3 cases ribbons, more or less damaged, comprising
Fancy bonnet lutes
Satin edge ditto
Tartan ditto
Fan ditto
Colored ditto
Oriental ditto
Sash ribbons
Satin ditto
Gauze ditto
Cap ditto
Trimming ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Importers, Merchants, &c. To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and Island Buyers.
Blankets, Flannels, Winter Clothing, &c.

MESSRS CHAS. MOORE and CO. respectfully inform their constituents and customers, that their great annual sale of the above goods will be held on THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, 2nd May according to the usual custom, so successfully carried out by their predecessor, Mr. Charles Newton, for the last eleven years.

Particulars in Saturday's issue.

To Painters, Glaziers, Oil and Colour Men, &c., &c.
No. 1 Ground White Lead
Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 tierces No. 1 ground white lead, containing
100 kegs, each 56lbs.
200 ditto, each 28lbs.
20 casks raw linseed oil, each 32 gallons

SALES BY AUCTION.

Auction Sale of Seasonable Drapery Goods.
WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the Importers, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

(84) eighty-four packages of first-class and seasonable drapery goods, comprising
8-4 grey sheetings
90-inch wigan ditto
Ditto croydon ditto
36-inch grey calicoes
Ditto white ditto
Horrocks' long cloths
Crewdson's shirtings
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
9-8 ditto
White counterpanes
Witney blankets
Gentian ditto
Scarlet ditto
Railway wrappers
Diaper rugs
Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Lancashire ditto
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
4-4 Irish
Silesias
Rolled jaconets
Ditto cambrics
French merinos
Ditto coburgs
Black alpacas
Alpaca mixtures
Circassian cloths
Lustres
Printed cachmeres
Ditto delaines
Scotch twills
Huckabacks
Forfars
Dimities
Glazed furnitures
Wax cloths
Canvas
Serges
Gala plaids
Fancy doeskins
Black cloths
Venetians
Broads
Beavers
Drab kerseys, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

13th Victoria, Cap. 17.
In accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with W. G. and A. Moore on the dates specified as under—
1854.
Nov. 11—3 bags of watches, jewellery, clothing, &c.
Dec. 8—2 books and lot of instruments
1855.
Feb. 7—Books and pictures (as per invoice)
March16—Silver spoon and fork
27—Waistcoat buttons, pair coat-links, and locket
April 16—3 boxes and contents
24—Chest of tools and ditto clothing
May 3—Case of surgical instruments
12—Gold watch, 4299
22—Writing desk
June 12—Box and contents
20—Silver cup, teapot, sugar basin, milk jug, pair of epaulettes, and box of sundries
29—Pair buttons and brooch
July 3—6 spoons, 2 forks, watch, 3 rings, and pin
9—Gold watch, 26,911
25—3 brooches
Watch, 15,584, and ring
30—Remnant of satin, shawl, and pair of gold drops
31—Portmanteau and contents
Musical box
August 1—Silver watch, 5439, and gold guard
Diamond ring, bracelet, and brooch
9—Flutina
2 pair earrings
3—Gold watch, 16,810
4—2 dresses, piece of cloth, and vest
Coat, shawl, and 7 shirts
7—Silver watch, 18,354, and coat
8—2 diamond rings
9—Horse-hair mattrass
10—Gold watch, guard, and pair studs
11—2 watches and gold albert
Remnant of silk
Table cloth, carver and fork
Gold watch
Remnant of merino
Coat, purse, knife, pin, and pair studs
13—Gun, in case
2 gold brooches, 2 bracelets, and gold chain
Gold ring and nugget of gold
4 shirts and nightgown
Pillow and counterpane
Shawl and dress
Gold brooch
14—Gold watch 53,703
15—2 pair gold buttons
16—Silver watch, 5073
17—Silver watch, 14,729
18—Box of sundries
2 rings
Bracelet and ring
Silver watch, 16,369
20—Silver watch, 5572
21—Pair scales and weights
Gold scent box
22—Lot of clothing
Set of studs
23—Silver watch, 6004
2 rings
24—Shawl and small bottle
Silver watch, 2447, and gold guard
25—Ring
Chest drawers
27—Set studs and buttons
Gold watch, 6462, silver ditto, 1
2 pair trousers, coat, and vest
Ring
Ring
28—Travelling canteen, case of surgical instruments, 12 shirts, and pair trousers
Pair hair bracelets
30—Gold watch, 4027
Knife
Sept. 1—6 silver teaspoons
2—Watch, 3719, albert, and 2 rings
Silver watch, 3050
5—Violin and bow (in case)
Gold guard, 4 rings, and key
Books, scarf, &c.
6—Bundle of clothing, &c.
Shawl
2 tablecloths
Piece of gold
7—Dressing case
2 pair boots
8—Silver watch, 11,280, and guard
2 rings and cross
2 watches, 1558, 34,205, and guard
10—Violin and flute
Colt's revolver, 28,296
11—Silver watch, 5236
12—Gold watch, 2390, and guard
13—Silver guard
A five-shilling piece (British)
14—Carpet bag and dress piece
15—Gold guard
17—Silver watch, 3251, and gold albert
Watch, silver guard, and 2 brooches
18—Watch, 1886
19—Brooch
Remnant of velvet
Remnant of cloth
Quilt and tablecloth
Pair boots
2 feather pillows
20—Silver watch, 2950
4 music books
Silver watch, 755, and guard
Gold watch, 55,616
Brooch
21—Gold ring
Coat
24—Gold watch, 40,316, and guard
25—2 chairs
25—Lamp, locket and pin
26—Case of knives and 4 tablecloths
4 silver table spoons, 12 tea ditto, and pair sugar tongs
28—Gold ring
Remnant of velvet, and shawl
Brooch and 2 rings
29—Coats
Pair epaulettes
Gold watch, 1688, and ring
Brace and bits
Silver watch, 7800, and gold pencil case
Brooch and bracelet
Violin and bow
Eight-day clock
Also numerous pledges of 5s. and under.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Wines and Spirits
Bottled and Draught Beer.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant,
Choice parcels of the above.
Particulars in future advertisement.

Seasonable Sale.
Boots and Shoes.
84 Packages, now Landing, ex Star of Peace.
From the celebrated Makers, James Davies and Sons,
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Storekeepers, and Shippers

FRITH AND PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, (Messrs. Laub, Sory, and Co.,) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

84 packages, all seasonable goods from the above well-known makers, viz.:—
Gent's enameled riding boots
Ditto ditto Napoleon ditto
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto best stout calf ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto ditto prince Georges
Ditto ditto clarence
Ditto best cloth boots, calf goloshed
Ditto elastic sides, bradded
Ditto ditto memel, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto light dittoditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides
Mens' strong mining boots
Ditto ditto ditto short
Ditto ditto watertights, (nailed)
Ditto ditto lacesps, ditto
Youths' ditto ditto
Men's calf cossacks, (high backs)
Ditto strong kip, ditto ditto bradded
Ditto ditto, rough bradded and nailed
Youths' ditto ditto, 10-4
Womens' stout calf boots, elastic sides, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Girls, ditto ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' best kid boots, patent calf, goloshed, (elastic sides) welts
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, cloth ditto, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto to lace, with heels
Ditto ditto patent calf slippers, sandals, welts
Ditto ditto ditto seal, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto bronze kid slippers
Ditto ditto black ditto
Girls best kid boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto ditto welts, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto ditto cachmere, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cloth, ditto ditto
Stout cordovan boots, welts to lace, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps
Ditto ditto ditto, mock welts, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, 10 13 and 6-9
Children's best cloth boots, patent calf goloshed
Dito ditto, welts, elastic sides, 4-9
Ditto ditto, to button, with heels, 5-9
Ditto colonial kid shoes and straps, 1-5
Ditto ditto morocco ditto
Ladies' Brussells carpet slippers
Ditto Berlin ditto
Men's Brussells carpet ditto
Ditto buff ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Pampangs, Mauritius, Taal and Zebu Sugars, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of the above goods, now landing.
Particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Carbonate of Soda.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at 11 o'clock,
155 tins, each 28 lbs., carbonate of soda.
Terms, cash.

Herrings, in Tin and Barrel
Salmon, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at 11 o'clock,
25 half-barrels red herrings
5 cases, each 4 dozen, ditto
6 casks pickled salmon, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and Others.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, the 25th.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at 11 o'clock,
invoices of the following—
Salad oils, quarts, pints, and half-pints, first class brands
Pickles, quarts and pints
Sauces
Anchovies
Patent candles
Dates
Cocoa
Currants
Coffee
Carbonate of soda
Bacon
Tobacco
Cigars
Ale and porter
Brandy
Wines, &c.
Terms at sale.

Bacon.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at 11 o'clock.
10 cwt. prime bacon.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—In lots to suit purchasers.

Brandy.
On account of whom it may concern.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely,
4 octaves dark brandy, in bond.
Terms, cash.

To China, Glass and Crockery Ware Dealers, Furniture Brokers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. T. Moore, who is declining that portion of his business, to sell by public auction, on his premises, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very valuable stock of
Crockery
Glassware
Hollow-ware
Cutlery
Plated-ware.
Full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Large Double Office Desk.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One large office desk.

Patent Candles.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 boxes, each 25 lbs., patent candles.
Terms, cash.

To Cabinet-makers, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place, on MONDAY, the 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid and well selected lot of furniture, consisting of
Walnut Shakespeare easy chairs, covered in damask
Ditto ditto sofas, covered in figured damask
Ditto oval-backed drawing-room chairs
Eugenie, sutherland, and Elizabethan ditto
Rosewood whatnots
Ditto music-stools
Book-shelves
Butlers' trays
Folding chairs
Ottoman stools
Rosewood work tables
Patent bed-steps
Knife-boxes
Mattresses
Iron bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at Sale.

Preliminary Notice.
20 Trunks Boots and Shoes.—Just landed.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
20 trunks boots and shoes, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

22 Rolls Floorcloth.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Stores, No. 3, Queen's-place, on MONDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
11 rolls floorcloth, 6¼ yards x 20 yards.
11 ditto ditto, 7 yards x 20 yards.
The auctioneer would particularly direct the attention of the trade to the above invoice, being well selected and of very choice patterns.
Terms at sale.

14 Packages Seasonable Clothing, just landed, ex York.
To Storekeepers, Clothiers, Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
24 packages seasonable clothing
Men's fancy sporting vests
Ditto cotton cord trousers
Ditto woollen ditto
Ditto drab mole ditto
Ditto extra riding ditto
Ditto bell bottom ditto
Ditto fancy doe coats
Ditto black mohair ditto
Ditto blue witney ditto
Ditto siberian ditto
Ditto brown beaver paletots
Ditto black chesterfields
Ditto grey witney
Ditto blue serge shirts
Ditto twill regatta ditto
Ditto white ditto
Coloured cotton rugs, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Gothic tea trays
Waiters
Britannia metal tea and coffee pots
Spring balances
Bread baskets
Chamber candlesticks
Rosewood Japanned caddies
Toast racks
Cork screws
Dinner bells
Japan boxes
Hammers
Pincers.
Terms at sale.

Cutlery.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Five packages superior
Ivory handled knives and forks, in sets
Balance handled knives and forks
Table cutlery
Pen and pocket knives
Scissors
Carving knives and forks
Steels
Butchers' and kitchen knives.
Terms at sale.

Shot.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Coronella, S. Gale, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 25, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following bags shot, viz.—
S in diamond.
21—1 cask lead shot, containing 20 bags, each 28 lbs., BB
22-24—3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, B
25-28—4 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, No. 1
29-32—4 ditto ditto, d'tto ditto, ditto, 2
33-36—4 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, 3
37-39—3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, 4
40-42—3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, 5
43—1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, 6
44—1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 12lbs., 8
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 8lbs., 10
24 casks, 480 bags, 29 lbs. each, lead shot.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ SATURDAY MORNING, at Botts' Wharf, half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Casement Iron.
On account of whom it may concern.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at Botts' Wharf, on SATURDAY next, April 26th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
About 250 bundles casement iron, assorted, in bundles of ½ cwt. each, sizes running from ½ x ½ to 1 x ½ inch.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
To Close an Account.
To Boot and Shoe Sellers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th April, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 trunks assorted boots and shoes.
Terms, cash.

Newtown.
Household Furniture.
Grand Pianoforte and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the residence of Mr. H. Jones, near the Newtown Toll-bar, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of household furniture
Grand pianoforte
Engravings
American cooking stove
Milch goat
Duck gun, &c., &c., &c.
And various sundries.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ten cases of Clothing and Drapery.
More or less damaged.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
T&Co., § 1 to 10 §—ten cases, containing
Pilot coats and trousers
Reefing jackets, overcoats
Frock and dress coats
Pilot trousers and waistcoats
Tweed sacs
Children's dresses
Cotton handkerchiefs
Bayadere dresses, woollen shawls
Tweeds, coburgs, orleans
Silk neckties
White shirts
Lace-up boots, heavy shoes
Bluchers and sundries, all more or less damaged.
For unreserved sale.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, J. Morris, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of S. Douglass.
Surveying Instruments and Wearing Apparel.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of surveying instruments
Wearing apparel, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Sundry Merchandize.
To Dealers and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
1 case of assorted merchandise.
To be sold in one lot, as per invoice.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

HIGHLY VALUABLE LAND in Brougham and Duke streets, WOOLOOMOOLOO, near William-street, with Two Stone Cottages and Stabling thereon, lying between the late site of Mr. Nicholls' Sculpture Gallery and the gardens and mansion formerly occupied by the late Judge Dowling, and close to Smart's-terrace in Victoria-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the attorneys of Wm. G. Nicholl, Esq., Sculptor, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above eligible Plot of Land situate a short distance from William-street, between Brougham street and Duke streets, having a frontage to the former of 77 feet, and to the latter of 71 feet, by a depth of 117 feet, upon which is erected a stone building intended for a stable, carriage house, and servants' rooms, but now let as cottages and stabling at a rental of £2 5s. per week, with a well of water upon the premises.
One cottage contains three rooms, the other contains two rooms; a loft extends over both, besides which there is a coach-house and stabling for four horses.
☞ In the present form they are particularly suitable premises for a cab or dray proprietor; but the buildings will admit of being altered into three dwelling houses or cottages, or if considered more desirable to erect superior buildings upon the site, the stone and materials will be found very valuable; there is a good view of the Domain and City from the property, its position being very commanding, nearly at the back of Smart's-terrace.
Terms.—One half cash; deposit the residue on the completion of the conveyance.
Title—indisputable; being a portion of a grant to the late Judge Dowling originally.

Damaged Flour.
Ex Jane A. Falkenburgh, from California; on account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Crawley and Smith's stores, Campbell's Wharf, on SATURDAY, 26th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
25 tons fine flour, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash,

To Drapers, Warehousemen, &c.
General Clearance Sale, on FRIDAY, 25th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Ex Walter Hood and Isabella,
The balance of the extensive drapery sale, comprising
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Witney blankets
Ditto, ditto, ditto, coloured
8-4 grey calicoes
33 and 36 inch ditto
33 and 36 inch white shirtings
Moleskin trousers
White cord ditto
Woollen ditto ditto
Bedford ditto ditto
Fancy doeskin ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cassimere
Pilot cloth ditto
Drab ditto ditto ditto
Men's hair-faced Witney coats
Ditto black ditto
Ditto blue chesterfields
Ditto black Witney jacques
Ditto mottled Exhibition ditto
Ditto blue pilot reefers
Ditto black cloth douros
Ditto ditto ditto paletots
Ditto clouded doe shooting coats
Ditto ditto, milled ditto
Boys' mixed Exhibition ditto
Ditto brown chesterfields
Ditto pilot ditto
Ditto fancy tweed ditto
Men's black cloth vests
Ditto tweed ditto
Ditto figured silk and satin ditto
Ditto blue guernseys
Ditto scarlet and striped ditto
Ditto lambs' wool and merino vests
Ditto ditto ditto drawers and pants
Men's lambswool and merino hose
Ditto ditto ditto half-ditto
Women's white, grey, and black worsted ditto
Children's socks
Men's black and white Paris silk hats
Ditto waterproof clothing, assorted
Ditto blue cloth jackets
Ditto Lord Bateman's hats
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, white counterpanes
10-4, 11-4, coloured ditto
White dimity
Imitation Welsh flannel
Saxony ditto
Roiled cambric and jaconet
Felt hats
Cotton ticks
Men's habits, coloured kid gloves
Ditto thread and silk ditto
Ditto and boys' leather belts
Silk umbrellas
Ditto parasols
Habit shirts, chemisettes, and collars
Ditto sleeves
Black and coloured French merinos
Ditto ditto French twills
Ditto ditto coburgs and alpacas
Tartan plaids
Spun silk ditto ditto
Printed cachmere and delaine dresses
Velvet and satin bonnets
Black and coloured broadcloth and doeskins
Women's white cotton and thread hose
Children's ditto ditto ditto
Men's black silk handkerchiefs
Ditto corahs ditto
Ditto cotton ditto
Men's rich satin vestings
Ditto ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto Scotch twill shirts
Ditto fancy regatta, washed and boxed
Ditto white ditto, ditto
Women's wool handkerchiefs
Ditto black lace falls
Silk purses
Flowers, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Tobacconists, &c.
Matches.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. Haege and Prell, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 29th April, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
50 cases matches, assorted. Also,
On account of whom it may concern,
20 cases matches, assorted, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
150 Packages New Goods, now landing.
Preliminary Notice.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 29th April, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
150 packages new and seasonable goods, now landing, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
This early notice is given to enable buyers from the country to attend.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Great Timber SALE.

Unavoidable Postponement, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the timber not being landed.
The important SALE of the cargoes of the Vandalia and Oneida is now postponed till MONDAY, the 28th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their wharf, Miller's Point, on MONDAY, the 28th April, at half-past two o'clock,
The entire cargoes of the Oneida and Vandalia, consisting of a most beautiful assortment of useful sizes, as under—
100,000 feet white pine boards, tongued and grooved, 1-inch, dressed
100,000 ditto ditto flooring boards, tongued and grooved, 1¼-inch, dressed
40,000 ditto boards, carpenters' clear 1-inch, planed
25,000 ditto superior ceiling ditto, ½-inch, dressed one side
100,000 ditto pitch pine boards, tongued and grooved, 1-inch full
50,000 ditto ditto boards, ditto, 1¼-inch
20,000 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 1-inch
10,000 pickets, 4 and 5 feet
15,000 laths, assorted
50,000 feet superior ½-inch ceiling boards, dressed, grooved and tongued
100,000 feet joists, &c., 6 x 3, 7 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 11 x
50,000 scantling, 3 x 4, 4 x 4, 3 x 5.
Terra cotta chimney tops
This being the only lot of American timber in first hands, it is to be hoped that the trade and country buyers will avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of buying in a stock.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Fine Counter Sugars.
Important and Unreserved Auction Sale.
MONDAY, 28th April.
Clearing-out Sale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell at auction, without the least reserve, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 28th April, at 12 o'clock,
The only lot of bright Mauritius and Java counter sugars, now in the market, consisting of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.
Ex Frances Walker,
ASC No. 11. 124 bags good counter sugars,
Ex Thames—1
HF conjoined No. 6. 70 bags fine yellow ditto,
Ex Thames—2
HF conjoined No. 8. 199 bags white snowdrop,
Ex Fanny Fisher,
HF conjoined —No. 8. 84 bags prime large crystals
13 91 ditto ditto
19. 87 ditto ditto
16. 17 ditto ditto
3. 80 ditto fine yellow sugar
10. 72 ditto ditto
9. 150 ditto rich brown sugar
Ex Clarendon,
CSRC 23.
24. } 433 bags finest light counter
25. } sugar in the market
30.
JAVA SUGARS.
Ex Content,
AT—278 bags light Mascovado sugar
TE— 40 bags ditto ditto.
Ex Lady Mary,
TB— 57 bags ditto ditto
H over B— 43 bags ditto ditto
TE—175 bags ditto ditto
TD—200 bags ditto ditto
TC—241 bags ditto ditto.
Ex Diana
TE over TH—330 bags fine ditto.
Ex Favourite,
C in diamond, 9—150 bags light counter sugar.
COSSIPORE.
Ex Cyclone,
150 bags No. 1 Cossipore, slightly sweated.
Ex Salsette,
400 bags No. 1 Cossipore, sound.
SUGAR CANDY.
Ex American Packet,
377 half-tubs sugar candy—the packages more or less broken
☞ The auctioneers beg to call particular attention of the trade and country buyers to this very important sale, and to assure them that the whole of the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Wreck of the Schooner PHŒBE.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the agents, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The wreck of the schooner Phœbe, 90 tons register, as she now lies on Gabo Island.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Bottled Fruits
Mustards
Sauces, assorted
Pickles, ditto
Sardines
Salmon
North Wilts and Cheddar Cheese
Hops, &c.
Ex York, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
1500 packages of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., comprising—
Whybrow's pickles
Feast's ditto
Whybrow's bottled fruits
Feast's ditto
Volkman's 1lb. jams
Ditto 2lb. ditto
Crosse and Blackwell's ditto
Whybrow's quart vinegar, 2 dozen
Ditto sauces, assorted
Hogarth's salmon, 1lb. tins
Ditto ditto, 2lb. ditto
Sardines, ½lb.
Ditto, ¼lb.
Pearl barley
Candied peels, assorted
Coleman's blue
Ditto starch
Split peas
½lb. mustard
1lb. ditto
North Wilts cheese
Cheddar ditto
Hops
English hams
Vinegar, in quarter-casks.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
37 Cases, &c., New and Seasonable Goods.
To Drapers, Shippers, Buyers for Melbourne, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-seven cases seasonable goods, including
Men's grey merino half-hose
Ditto grey lambs' wool ditto
Ditto grey lambs' wool hose
Ditto Scotch imitation ditto and half-hose
Ditto white lambs' wool hose
Women's white lambs' wool hose
Ditto merino ditto
Men's grey merino hose
Ditto lambs' wool shirts
Ditto 2 threads Scotch ditto
Ditto worsted ditto
Ditto merino ditto
Ditto outsizes
Women's merino vests
Men's broad cut pants
Men's lambs' wool ditto
Men's scarlet worsted frocks
Men's striped scarlet and blue ditto
Men's navy blue jerseys
Men's scarlet jerseys
Ditto striped and blue jerseys
Women's black worsted hose
Ditto ditto cachmere hose
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta shirts
White shirts
Worsted polkas
Horrocks' longcloth
Linen sheeting
Window hollands
Window muslins
French linings
Ladies' underclothing
Crash
Blankets
Shooting coats
Cloth trousers
Doeskin trousers
Paletots
Artificial flowers
Habit shirts
Silk handkerchiefs
Turkey red ditto
Stocks
Braces
Boy's and men's belts
Black beauforts
Watered beauforts
Nick ties
Embroidered ditto
Fancy ditto
Broad cloths
Doeskins
Cachmere robes
Ribbons
Paris silk hats
Children's hats
Gloves
Cottons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Pictures.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of those concerned.
17 cases paintings and gilt mouldings, now landing, ex Isabella, from London, viz.
P R in diamond S in corner, § 41—1 case containing
French plates, framed and glazed
§ 42—1 case, same contents
§ 43—1 case, same contents
§ 44—1 case, same contents
§ 45—1 case, same contents
§ 46—1 case, relievo engravings, framed—Queen Victoria
Ditto ditto—Prince Albert
Ditto ditto—Napoleon and Eugenie
§ 47—1 case relievo engravings, flat frames
Engravings in sheets—Victoria in France
Palace of Industry
Queen Victoria
§ 48—1 case, relievo engravings, flat frames
Engravings in sheets
§ 49—1 case, same contents
§ 50—1 case, containing
French plates, framed
War in Crimea
Napoleon I.
§ 51—1 case containing
Oil paintings framed
War in the Crimea
Napoleon III
Eugenie
Victoria
Albert
Raglan
Pelissier
Cambridge
Racing pictures, &c.
§ 52—1 case, same contents.
§ 53—1 case containing oil paintings, viz.,
Framed views in Australia.
§ 54—1 case, same contents.
§ 55—1 case, same contents.
§ 56—1 case, 500 yards gilt mouldings.
§ 57—1 case, 500 yards gilt mouldings.
☞ This shipment must positively be sold, without reserve, in order to close the account.
Terms at sale.

2200 PRIME SHEEP.
Deliverable at Cunningham's Creek, about 30 miles from Mudgee.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 1st May,
700 wethers, 2 to 4 years old
900 ewes, 2 to 5 years
600 lambs
2200 sheep, more or less,
all sound, and never diseased, deliverable at Cunningham's Creek, about 30 miles from Mudgee, and 40 miles from Merco, close to the diggings. The purchaser can have right of run where the sheep are at present grazing for one year, if required.
Terms at sale.

Lachlan Estate.

Adjoining the Riley and Redfern Estates.
A valuable Allotment in Kellick-street, close to Elizabeth-street South.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 29th April,
A valuable building allotment of land, having 49 feet frontage to Kellick-street, by a depth of 109 feet, being lot 8 as per plan of the original subdivision of the Lachlan Estate.
☞ This piece of land is situated close to that portion of Elizabeth-street South that lies between Cleveland-street and the Botany Road. A contract for cutting through the hills and connecting Elizabeth-street with the Botany Road has been entered into, and will be completed without delay, which will, as a matter of course, increase the value of land on either side of the street, and give a fresh impulse to building in that direction. This allotment is worthy the attention of any one having a few pounds to invest, as its prospective value is very great.
A plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

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Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Bottled Fruits
Mustards
Sauces, assorted
Pickles, ditto
Sardines
Salmon
North Wilts and Cheddar Cheese
Hops, &c.
Ex York, from London.

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Whybrow's quart vinegar, 2 dozen
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Sardines, ½lb.
Ditto, ¼lb.
Pearl barley
Candied peels, assorted
Coleman's blue
Ditto starch
Split peas
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Ditto merino ditto
Men's grey merino hose
Ditto lambs' wool shirts
Ditto 2 threads Scotch ditto
Ditto worsted ditto
Ditto merino ditto
Ditto outsizes
Women's merino vests
Men's broad cut pants
Men's lambs' wool ditto
Men's scarlet worsted frocks
Men's striped scarlet and blue ditto
Men's navy blue jerseys
Men's scarlet jerseys
Ditto striped and blue jerseys
Women's black worsted hose
Ditto ditto cachmere hose
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta shirts
White shirts
Worsted polkas
Horrocks' longcloth
Linen sheeting
Window hollands
Window muslins
French linings
Ladies' underclothing
Crash
Blankets
Shooting coats
Cloth trousers
Doeskin trousers
Paletots
Artificial flowers
Habit shirts
Silk handkerchiefs
Turkey red ditto
Stocks
Braces
Boy's and men's belts
Black beauforts
Watered beauforts
Nick ties
Embroidered ditto
Fancy ditto
Broad cloths
Doeskins
Cachmere robes
Ribbons
Paris silk hats
Children's hats
Gloves
Cottons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Pictures.

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Deliverable at Cunningham's Creek, about 30 miles from Mudgee.

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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—No. 6.

After coloured confectionary, the next articles with respect to which Dr. Hassall proceeds to state the results obtained by analysis, are *London Stout* and *Porter*, obtained from the taps of the several London porter brewers and from publicans. The samples obtained from agents, or purchased of the brewers, were considerably stronger than those procured of publicans. The alcohol, of specific gravity, ·796, temperature 60 degrees Fahrenheit, contained in the former samples, ranged from 7·15 per cent., the highest, to 4·53, the lowest; whereas that of the stouts procured from publicans varied, with one exception, from 4·87 per cent. to 3·25 per cent. The same difference of strength characterized the various samples of porter procured from the two sources. In nearly all the stouts and porters salt was present, often in considerable amount. In some of the samples cane sugar and treacle were likewise present. The diminution of strength in the beer purchased of publicans was only to be satisfactorily explained by the addition in many cases of water. The addition of water constitutes the principle, but not the only adulteration to which these beverages are subjected. The adulteration by this means reduces the strength, flavour, and colour to such an extent as to necessitate, in some cases, the further adulteration of the beer; and this is usually effected by means of a very coarse description of brown sugar, containing much treacle, and known as foots, and salt. The witness did not believe that the brewers often employed sugar, since it was alleged that beer made with any considerable proportion of cane sugar did not keep so well as that prepared from malt only. Salt was almost constantly present in porter, and was introduced both by brewers and publicans. It was used by the brewers in the following manner:—It is first mixed up in a tub with flour, usually wheat flour, and the mixture is cast by handfulls over the surface of the wort in the cooling vat. It was said to assist in the preservation and fining of the wort, and it was alleged that these are the only purposes for which it is employed by the brewer. The three principal and usual adulterations of porter consisted, then, of water, by which its strength was reduced, and its bulk increased, and sugar and salt, whereby its colour and flavour were in a measure restored. But there was good reason for believing, from evidence given before a recent committee of the House of Commons on public-houses, that other adulterations were practised, and that sulphuric acid, or oil of vitrol, salt of steel, or sulphate of iron, and cocculus indicus, were not unfrequently used, and this both by the publican and the brewer. Not only was the fact of the addition of water proved by the present analysis, but it was proved that a publican could not afford to sell porter in the state in which it was supplied to him by the brewers, and realise a profit upon it, unless he had recourse to adulteration.

Of *gin*, thirty-eight samples were subjected to analysis. The strength in alcohol, of specific gravity ·7939 at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, of the various samples ranged from 15·645 grains to 34·160 grains per imperial gallon; the per centages ranging from 22·35 to 48·80 per cent. It thus appeared that some of the spirits contained only half as much alcohol as was present in some of the other samples, and therefore that their commercial value was reduced to the enormous extent of more than one-half. The variation was, doubtless, principally attributable to dilution with water. Two of the samples contained oil of cinnamon, or probably of cassia. Seven contained cayenne pepper, some of them in very large quantity. In no case was sulphuric acid detected. Most of the samples contained combined sulphates, derived from the water and alum employed in their adulteration and clarification. In some few cases possibly the combined sulphates might be derived from white vitriol, white copperas, or sulphate of zinc, which the witness had the authority of a gin distiller for stating, was commonly used, when gin had been diluted with water, for the purpose of causing it to "bead," as it was technically termed. Here was evidence of a second adulteration calculated to prove injurious to health.

It appeared from the analysis of nineteen samples of *rum*, that the strength varied from 25·61 per cent. of alcohol, to 47·28 per cent.; that is, that some of the samples were nearly double as strong as others, and consequently of nearly twice the value. Six, or nearly one-third, of the specimens were adulterated with cayenne; the extracts left on the evaporation of the spirit being exceedingly fiery and pungent from the presence of that substance.

In answer to a question put by the chairman, Dr. Hassall said there could scarcely be a doubt that whatever might be the evil consequences of drinking gin, those consequences were materially augmented by the use of the mixtures employed in its adulteration. No human stomach could stand the combined influence of alcohol and cayenne pepper.

In answer to a question by Lord C. Hamilton, the witness stated that pure gin should be made of alcohol flavoured with juniper berry; but he believed there was very little gin made in so simple a manner as that. Nearly all of this spirit was flavoured with some special preparations called gin flavourings, in general not of a hurtful character, such as orange peel, coriander seed, and other aromatic and carminative substances. The juniper possessed medicinal qualities, and it was not an uncommon thing for medical men to direct their patients to drink weak gin and water instead of wine or beer. Hollands was a much purer form of spirit than the gin sold in England. Juniper was not a dear article, and the gin flavourings were not used to supersede its use in any way, but the manufacturer conceived that by the use of the gin flavourings he produced an article which was better liked than would be that made from juniper. Many manufacturers, he was told, obtained very strong spirit from raw grain, and then flavoured it and sold it as gin. In Holland the spirit was made from malt; gin was more generally used than any other description of spirit. Hollands was quite a distinct spirit from gin. The latter was made, the witness thought, from the raw grain in a very careful manner, and there were not the same additions made to it in the way of flavourings, whereas, in England, sometimes raw spirit was used, and the gin was made out of that raw spirit by dilution and the addition of flavouring substances.

Next comes *annatto*, described as a vegetable colouring substance, used largely in dyeing, and also in colouring cheese, and butter, and cream. It was imported, and was a very expensive substance. From a review of the results of the microscopical and chemical examinations of thirty-one samples, it appeared that chalk was present in twenty-one samples, wheat flour in four, rye flour in nine, turmeric in three, salt in nineteen, an oily substance, probably soap, in several, a red ferruginous earth, probably venetian red, in nineteen, copper in three, whilst red lead was detected in five of the samples.

Dr. Hassall next proceeds to state the results of his analyses in detecting the adulteration of drugs. The first drug in reference to which he speaks is *jalap*. Of thirty-three samples submitted to analysis no less than fourteen were adulterated, the adulteration being in all the samples of the same kind, and consisting in the addition of large quantities of wood in a minutely divided state. The adulteration amounted in some of the samples to at least one-third, the properties and strength of the jalap being, of course, impaired to that extent.

From the analysis of *ipecacuanha*, it appeared that, of the thirty-three samples of powdered ipecacuanha submitted to examination eighteen were adulterated; that of these one contained a very large quantity of tartar emetic; that two of the samples were adulterated with large quantities of carbonate of lime or chalk; that two were adulterated with wheat flour, one of these also containing a proportion of extraneous woody fibre; that one of the samples was adulterated with a vegetable substance containing much starch; that twelve samples were adulterated with various and often considerable proportions of extraneous woody fibre of more than one kind.

The analyses of twenty-three samples of gum *opium*, as imported, showed that no less than nineteen were adulterated, the prevailing adulterations consisting of poppy, capsule, and wheat flour, many samples being adulterated to a very large extent; but in two cases sand, in one sugar, and in another gum were discovered. Of thirty-four samples of powdered opium, purchased of different chemists, thirty-one were found to be adulterated, the principal adulterating compounds being the same as in the previous case, with the addition in four samples of powdered wood. Out of fifty-five samples of gum and powdered opium, therefore, only five were genuine. According to the analyses of the gum opiums, as imported, the amount of alkeloids, in which the active principles of opium reside, was found to vary from 2·7 to 14·0 per cent., that is in the proportion of nearly one to five. It was probable, however, that the Egyptian opium, which furnished only 2·7 per cent. of alkaloids, had been deprived of its morphia, and it was also adulterated with an enormous quantity of some gummy substance. In reply to a question by the chairman, the witness stated that opium was one of the most important medicines contained in the whole Materia Medica, and any adulteration of it must be proportionally injurious, and sometimes even fatal. It was generally used in cholera cases, but especially in cases of *delirium tremens* opium was administered to the extent of many grains *per diem*; and it was essential in such cases that the drug should be good. If medical men were to employ opium largely adulterated, the consequences in many cases would be that they would lose their patients. All adulterations of drugs might be divided into two classes—those practised on the drugs before they reached England, and those which the drugs experienced after their arrival. In the great majority of cases, the drugs retailed at Apothecaries' Hall were sure to be genuine; for that being a recognised and regularly constituted body, the purchaser would be tolerably secure in getting genuine drugs from them whenever it was possible to procure them. Analyses were conducted on a large scale in India by the East India Company before they sold the opium, which was brought to the factory by the growers and sold to the Government. It was frequently adulterated by the grower before it was brought to the factory. A very large proportion of the adulterations practised in England was due to the drug-grinder. The way it was done was this. A person having a drug which he wished ground forwarded a given weight of it to the grinder; the drug was generally returned to him of the same weight, or nearly so, and sometimes it was even ordered to be returned weighing so much more. There was a great loss of moisture in the process of grinding, as well as other loss, which was made up by adulteration, and not only was the loss made up, so that the original article was returned in its full previous weight, but sometimes even over that weight, according as might be desired by the person sending the drug to be ground.

The conclusions deducible from the examination of thirty samples of scammony were these: That out of the thirteen samples of *scammony* submitted to examination, as imported, only one was genuine; that of the seventeen samples of powdered scammony, purchased of various chemists and druggists, analysed, one only was genuine. The adulterating ingredients consisted, for the most part, of impure carbonate of lime or chalk, and wheat flour, and sometimes sand, or other earthy substances, and gum, and considerable quantities of woody fibre and cellular tissue. Scammony, which was a drastic purgative, was a very important article of the Materia Medica.

BUNGENDORE ANNUAL RACES.

(From the Goulburn Chronicle of 23rd instant.)

These races came off on the 16th, 17th, and 19th instant, the third day's being postponed until Saturday on account of the inclemency of the weather.

FIRST DAY.

The first race was for the Maiden Plate of 25 sovereigns.

Mr. Bowen's Rake	1
Mr. Hickey's Signal	2
Mr. Hickey's Topsy	3

This race was won easily by the Rake.

The next race was for the Town Plate of 25 sovereigns.

Mr. Bowen's Vanity	1
Mr. Hickey's Signal	2
Mr. Hickey's Dido	3

There was not much racing for this stake, Vanity having it all her own way.

The next race was for the Hack Race, for which six horses started. It was certainly well contested, and won by Mr. Hudson's Weaver. This concluded the first day's sport. Everything was conducted quietly and orderly under the excellent arrangements of our worthy chief constable, Mr. O'Neil.

SECOND DAY.

The Ladies' Purse was won by the Rake, and the Tally-ho Stakes by Crackaticke. This horse was well named, for when put to the hurdles, if not able to leap them, he fell right on the top and cracked all the bars through. Nevertheless he managed to get over his nine leaps and three miles of ground before Mr. Bowen's grey mare got over three leaps or one mile of ground.

THIRD DAY.

The County Stakes were won by Vanity; the Publicans' Purse by the Rake; and the Consolation Stakes gave so much general dissatisfaction that I shall not name the supposed winner. The Forced Handicap, which was the last of the "meet," was won by the Rake beating Cracksticks.

Thus terminated our Bungendore meeting of 1856, without the slightest unpleasantness. We have had a great deal of rain lately. All the creeks are flooded, and the rain is still falling.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES HARDING, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 577, George-street South.

CAPTAIN BROWNE'S Registry and General Business Office, is five doors from the Haymarket.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

MOLISON and BLACK, Ship Brokers, General and Custom House Agents, 18, Macquarie-place.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured. 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. REDHEAD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Licentiate in Midwifery, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, that he has recommenced practice as surgeon and accoucheur, and may be consulted at 561, George-street South, adjoining the Commercial Bank.

MARINE SURVEYOR.—The undersigned having removed to 20, Lower Fort-street, requests all communications for him may be sent there; or, to Mr. T. Woolley's Office, George-street. HENRY T. FOX.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The business of the Journal will be removed to the new and spacious offices, Hunter and Pitt streets, early in June.

OLIVER STAINES' Labour Market, 73, Lower George-street, Sydney.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Goulburn.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 282, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, December 31.

REMOVAL.—E. HOCHART and CO., from Macquarie-place to Lyons-buildings, George-street.

REMOVAL.—W. ACHESON and CO., of Manchester and Birmingham, manufacturers and importers of buttons, silks, smallwares, and general warehousemen, have removed to 4, York-street, Wynyard-square.

REMOVAL.—Dr. WILLIAMS has removed from Bligh-street to 112, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint.

REMOVAL.—Mr. E. W. LAYTON, wine and spirit merchant, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

THE MEDICAL HALL, Pitt and Liverpool streets.—Prescriptions compounded by the Proprietors, A. M'DONNELL and CO.

J. C. GLUE, House and Land Agent. Sales effected for all kinds of property. 58, Pitt-street North.

THE LABOUR MARKET, conducted by J. C. GLUE, 58, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

STRAYED, from Camperdown, one Bay Horse, branded 2 over ⌀ near shoulder. Whoever will bring him to J. WALKER, Camperdown, shall receive One Pound reward.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED, Two Horses, one grey, branded WJ near shoulder, like C off shoulder, switch tail; one bay horse, branded TH off shoulder, one grey front foot and white hind foot, about 15 hands high. £5 each if stolen, on conviction, £1 each if strayed, on delivery to Mr. T. TIERNAN, Richmond. WILLIAM JOHNSTONE.

LOST or STOLEN from Seven-mile Hollow, Liverpool Road, on Monday evening last, a Bay Mare, branded 4d over L over 2 on near shoulder. A reward of £1 (one pound) will be given if lost; and £5 (five pounds) if stolen. Apply to WILLIAM NEAVES, brickmaker, Seven-mile Hollow, Ashfield.

LOST, from Waverley, a Rose Cockatoo, or Gaalah. Any person bringing the same to Mr. MACPHERSON, near the Wesleyan Chapel, Waverley, will be rewarded.

STEALING IN A DWELLING-HOUSE. — £10 REWARD.—Whereas my house was feloniously entered between midnight on the 20th, and 2 o'clock a.m. of the 21st instant, and the following property stolen therefrom: I hereby offer the above reward to any person who may give such information to the police as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty person or persons. J. M. ANTILL. Jarvisfield, Picton, 21st April.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY STOLEN.

One double-barrel fowling piece; very long barrels, and very small in the bore; new nipples, trap in stock for caps; the word "Wise" is stamped upon the barrels, but can be seen only upon removing the barrels from the stock.

One brass-bound writing desk, containing 14 or 15 sovereigns and some silver, and a few one-pound notes; one silver military medal, siege of Seringapatam on one side, and lion and tiger upon the reverse; one embossed silver medal, with the name of W. R. Antill engraved upon it; one pair earrings, and a number of private letters and visiting cards; set of shirt studs, &c.

One tortoiseshell lady's card case.

One patent shot belt, brass top, 14oz. and 14oz. stamped on the measure, and 5lbs. stamped on the leather.

Three silver-mounted gentlemen's riding whips.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen, on the 27th March, from White's Hill, near Liverpool, a brown horse, branded JH near shoulder, TH off shoulder, aged. The above reward will be paid for the horse, and £10 on conviction of the thief, on applying to TIMOTHY HOY, near Liverpool.—A dark bay horse, supposed to be left in the place of the above horse, branded ꝗB off shoulder, fifteen hands high. If not claimed within twenty-one days he will be sold to defray expenses.

FOUND, April 20th, a Boat in Rose Bay. Apply to THOMAS NEGLE, three doors from Gas-house Hotel, Kent-street North. The owner, upon giving a description and paying expenses, can have the same.

FOUND, astray, a brown Mare, with saddle and bridle, branded JK near shoulder. To be seen at Mr. PATMORE'S stables, Liverpool. N.B.—If not claimed within fourteen days, she will be sold by auction, to pay expenses.

DOGS FOUND.—Two dogs followed the undersigned on Tuesday last, from Redfern to Cook's River. The owner can have them by application to W. WAYMOUTH, Cook's River. April 24.

NEW SOUTH WALES PATRIOTIC FUND.—TREASURERS' ACCOUNT.

1856. Dr.

April 2—To amount of subscriptions to date	£65,379	0 4
Discount on debentures	500	0 0
Interest on bank deposits	420	18 8
Total	£66,299	19 0

1855. Cr.

March 10—By remittance through His Excellency the Governor-General	£4,680	5 7
April 4—Ditto through Commissariat Department	25,319	14 5
May 16—Debentures sent to Royal Commissioners	10,000	0 0
April 2—Remittance through Commissariat Department	25,000	0 0
Amount paid for—		
Advertising £706 16 8		
Clerical assistance 207 3 4		
Rent and incidental expenses 193 5 2	7,107	5 2
Cash in Commercial Bank £137 16 2		
Ditto in Union Bank 9 18 0		
Ditto Bank of New South Wales 27 3 2	174	17 4
Ditto in hand, viz.—		
Unpaid orders and dishonored cheques	17	16 6
Total	£66,299	19 0

THOS. BARKER, THOS. WHISTLER SMITH, } Treasurers and Secretaries.

The Treasurers beg to remind the under-mentioned subscribers to this fund that the year has now elapsed, and they request that all payments may be forthwith sent to them at the Office of the Commissioners for Railways, No 6, Elizabeth-street:—

LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Name,	Address.	Amount.
Mr. Allan	Woolloomooloo	£5 0 0
Mrs. Allan		5 0 0
J. Henry Atkinson	Liverpool	50 0 0
William Allworth	Braidwood	3 0 0
W. W. Armstrong	Rylstone	5 0 0
J. M. Antill	Picton	5 0 0
Mrs. J. Antill	"	1 0 0
Miss Antill	"	2 2 0
Margaret C. Antill	"	0 5 0
Celia F. Antill	"	0 5 0
John Anderson	Penrith	5 5 0
N. F. Asser	Scone	5 0 0
A Friend	Wellington	1 0 0
Joseph Bayliss		5 0 0
H. H. Bradley		20 0 0
William Brown		50 0 0
E. J. Bailey		5 5 0
Mrs. Bailey		5 5 0
L. A. Bermayo, per Sir	Charles Nicholson	2 2 0
William Bergess	Colo	2 0 0
Mrs. Bergess	"	1 0 0
James Thomas Ball	Rylstone	3 0 0
James Brown	"	2 0 0
Henry Bayliss	Hartley	6 0 0
J. Bingle	Newcastle	20 0 0
H. H. Brown	Burnett	10 10 0
Richard Binnie	"	25 0 0
Daniel Cooper	Waterloo Stores, George-street (paid)	500 0 0
J. R. Clayton		3 3 0
Mrs. Clayton		1 1 0
Joseph Clayton		0 10 6
Elizabeth Clayton		0 10 6
Charles Chapman		20 0 0
John J. Calvert		2 2 0
W. M. Clarke	Cook's River	20 0 0
Dr. Carter	Singleton and Patrick's Plains	4 4 0
D. Clark	Berrima	0 10 0
G. Clark	"	0 2 6
Thomas Coles	Yass	5 0 0
A. Cochrane	Madgee	3 0 0
Mosley M. Cohen	Burwood	10 0 0
Rev. Coles Child	Scone	2 0 0
J. Frederick Caske	Calder House, Newtown	20 0 0
Sir William Denison	Government House (paid)	80 0 0
Lady Denison	Government House (paid)	20 0 0
William Dale	Orange	3 3 0
James Dalton	"	1 1 0
Henry Dunn	Picton	1 0 0
Joseph Docker	Scone	10 0 0
William Dangar	"	10 0 0
James Drar	Liverpool Plains	10 0 0
Thomas Dangar	Scone	10 0 0
John Debenham	"	5 5 0
John Edmondson	Colo	1 0 0
W. T. Edmonds	Orange District	5 0 0
James J. Falconer	"	25 0 0
Thomas H. Fowler	Scone	2 2 0
James Garland	—	10 10 0
Thomas Greenwood		10 10 0
Mrs. Emma Garsid		25 0 0
John Gaggin	Singleton	2 2 0
Richard Glasson	Orange	6 6 0
Henry Godfrey	Yass	5 0 0
Rev. A. Glennie	Brisbane Water	5 0 0
W. H. Hutchinson		5 5 0
George Hill		25 0 0
Jonathan Howard		5 0 0
— Holloway	Licensed Victualler	10 0 0
Henry Harpur	Burnett	5 0 0
— Harty	Chief Constable, Port Curtis	5 0 0
John Jacobs		50 0 0
L. O. D. James		2 2 0
— Jobson	per Moore and Darley	1 1 0
Henry Jeffreys	Yass	20 0 0
Henry Keek		4 4 0
George King		10 10 0
James Kelly	Bathurst-street	5 0 0
Richard H. Kemp	Kiama	1 0 0
George Lord		10 10 0
John T. Lane	Orange	5 5 0
William Lowe	Madgee	10 0 0
Jacob Marks		50 0 0
John Morrow		1 0 0
Mr. Millford		10 0 0
W. F. Molesworth		12 0 0
F. Mackin	Liverpool	10 10 0
J. S. Mitchell	Dry Dock	5 5 0
Mrs. Mitchell	"	5 5 0
— Monkhouse	Licensed Victualler	5 0 0
— McGregor	Hartley	1 1 0
William Nash	Sydney (paid)	25 0 0
Edward Nicholls	Orange	3 3 0
W. B. O'Connell	Burnett	10 0 0
William Paisley		10 10 0
Robert Paisley		5 5 0
— Protheroe		10 0 0
— Perdrian and Co.		15 0 0
Henry W. Parker	Watson's Bay	10 0 0
J. B. Price	Commissariat Department	2 2 0
S. Pearce	Liverpool	3 0 0
Robert Piper	Picton	1 0 0
Thomas Pike	Penrith	1 0 0
Andrew W. Reynolds		4 0 0
J. G. Raphael		10 10 0
George Rowley		21 0 0
J. H. Rucker		2 2 0
G. T. Rowe	Liverpool	10 10 0
T. S. Rountree	Dry Dock	5 5 0
Mrs. Rountree	"	5 5 0
David Robertson	Braidwood	5 0 0
John Robertson	Scone	10 0 0
R. S. Rose		25 0 0
J. S. Simmons	George-street	25 0 0
E. Smith		1 1 0
Mrs. Smith		1 1 0
J. L. Scarvell	Windsor	20 0 0
Mrs. Scarvell	"	10 0 0
John Smith	Colo	0 10 0
Mrs. Smith	"	0 5 0
Thomas Steward	Braidwood	5 5 0
— Spencer	"	10 0 0
James Smith	Scone	3 3 0
William Tunks	"	5 0 0
J. J. Taylor	"	1 15 0
William Turnbull	"	1 0 0
Thomas Taylor	Braidwood	21 0 0
M. Thirsch	Rylstone	2 2 0
J. A. Templar	Orange	5 0 0
James Terry	Scone	5 0 0
George Wilson	"	1 0 0
Rev. W. H. Walsh	(paid)	24 0 0
Jos. S. Willis	"	52 10 0
G. J. Wentmore	Commis. Department	2 2 0
William Wheeler	Kent-street	5 5 0
James Williams	Braidwood	25 0 0
John Wild	Picton	5 0 0
Charles Wood	Yass	5 0 0
Moses Wood	"	5 0 0
Alexander White	Liverpool Plains	1 0 0
E. and C. Youngman	(paid) "	25 0 0
Arthur Zouch	Yass	10 0 0

CAUTION.—Purchasers of horses are cautioned against buying my horses running at the Ploughed Ground, Cross Roads, Berrima, branded E, or EJG, or W sideways, except of myself.

April 24th, 1856. WILLIAM HERNBY, carrier.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the business of Custom House Agent as heretofore; and from his well-known experience in this particular branch, being the successor to the former firm of Thornton and Church, and having had the whole management of the Custom House business in the late firm of Church and Molison, he begs to solicit a continuance of their support. WALTER CHURCH. Sydney, 2nd April, 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Examination for the degree of B.A. will take place at the close of Michaelmas Term.

Candidates for the ordinary degree will be examined on the following subjects:—

1. CLASSICS.

Thucydides, Lib. I., II., III., IV.
Aristophanes, "Acharn," "Nubes," "Equites," "Ranæ."
Lucretius, Lib. I., II., III., VI.
Cicero, "De Republica."
History of Greece, to Alexander.
History of Rome, to the death of Augustus.
History of England.

2. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.
Logarithms.
Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
Geometry, Four Books of Euclid.

3. CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

4. LOGIC.

There will be an examinations for Honors in Classics and Mathematics, open to all students who have passed the ordinary examination, at the commencement of Lent Term.

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 179, George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Alexander Campbell, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle: John Bingle, Esq.

SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand: Captain Alexander Grange.

LONDON AGENT:

Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1½
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¼
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¼
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	½
Ditto, by steamer	¼	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—

3 months	3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto	5 ditto ditto
12 ditto	9 ditto ditto
Whaving voyage	10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

COLONIAL INSURANCE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Council.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Chairman.	M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	S. D. GORDON, Esq.
	T. C. BRIELLAT, Esq.
	FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Esq.

Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards.
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.
Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:

MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds.
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell.
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant.
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig.
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Howlett.
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson.
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley.
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goetz.
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason.
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith.
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Toser.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—Two Millions.

Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums.

Present Rates of Premiums.

CLASS 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Household furniture, and non-hazardous good, the same rate as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous goods and trades, 2s. to 6s. per cent. extra.

Special risks according to arrangement.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

SMITH, CROFT, and CO., agents.

Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.—IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.—Capital £1,500,000.—Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

£500 TO BE LENT, on Mortgage of either Town or Country Property. Apply to W. C. NORRIS, Edinburgh Castle Tavern; or to ICETON and POWNALL, solicitors, No. 15, Castlereagh-street.

WHITEHEAD'S CROWN HOTEL, corner of Queen and Great Lonsdale streets, Melbourne.

The proprietor, having obtained a transfer of the license of this hotel, begs to inform his friends in Sydney that he is determined to conduct the business of this new establishment upon such principles as will deserve the same support he experienced whilst residing at the Collingwood as Clarence Hotel.

To ladies and gentlemen visiting Melbourne this house will be found particularly advantageous. The accommodations are excellent; and it is situate in the highest part of the city, in a quiet respectable neighbourhood.

Crown Livery Stables.—The best livery stables in Melbourne opposite the hotel.

DEAFNESS.—Just arrived by the Walter Hood, a few of the small Ear Instruments, Organic Vibrators.

DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that has been, or ever can be produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly can be desired.

EYESIGHT.—NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES—enable persons in advanced age to read with ease and every object becomes clear and distinct. The most powerful telescopes. Also, a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects at the distance of from four to five miles.

☞ Observe the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician, aurist, and oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of RICHARD WALTON and CO., and MARMADUKE CONSTABLE.—A Meeting of the Creditors in the above estates will be held at the office of Messrs. Want, Roxburgh, and Want, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive a report from the trustees, and to take into consideration matters connected with the further administration of the estates.

ALEX. THOMPSON, ALEX. LEARMONTH, } Trustees.

Sydney, 22nd April, 1856.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of MARGULES and CO.—The Creditors of this Estate are requested to render their accounts without delay, to enable the Trustees to declare a dividend.

M. ESKELES, E. BIRBER, } Trustees.

1, Church-hill, Sydney, 24th April, 1856.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of Stephen Drennan, late of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Milkman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named Stephen Drennan, deceased, may be granted to Francis Callaghan and Denis Garvan, both of Sydney aforesaid, two of the executors named in the said will, leave being reserved to the Reverend Dean M'Encroe, the other executor, to come in and prove the said will. Dated the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856